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Negro Wave Is Sworn In; UNRRA Chief in London; Curb Sought on Travel

The World's Day—November 13, 1944

Boston: First N. E. Negro Wave Is Sworn In

First Negro Wave in New England, Miss Jane A. Freeman of Roxbury, was sworn into the Women's Reserve of the Navy at the First Naval District in Boston today. She will start her "boot" training at Hunter College, New York, about Jan. 1. [Page 5.]

Eight New England aviators chalk up brilliant combat records with a Gruman Hellcat, Air Group 32, in strikes against the Japanese in Pacific Island assaults, the Navy announced today.

Contributions to the Greater Boston United War Fund reached $4,923,385, or 64 per cent of the quota, today.

"No Boston teacher shall be fired while I am on the School Committee" Clement A. Norton, member of the School Committee, asserted today while commenting on the Strayer report recommendation that the teaching staff be reduced by 239 members to save more than $702,000 annually. [Page 5.]

Synthetic rubber tire production increases, but military demands under the spur of German resistance in Europe are running ahead of supplies, speakers inform first annual conference of trucking interests of six New England states. [Page 2.]

Operation of New England Transportation Company busses between Boston and Providence and other points was halted today as 125 union drivers continued their strike which began last Saturday. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Head of UNRRA Arrives in London

Herbert Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, has arrived in London to help speed up work of bringing aid to liberated areas of Europe.

Numan Menemencoglu, former Turkish Foreign Minister, has been appointed ambassador to France, an Ankara dispatch said.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Halvdan Lie declared in Moscow that his informal talks with Russian officials have been "very satisfactory," a Moscow report said.

Socialist and Communist leaders in Italy promised to continue to work together in seeking the establishment of an Italian republic. [Page 7.]

Sweden appeared to be closer to war today than at any time in five years of neutrality as a result of Germany's declaration that all shipping in most of the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia would now be attacked without warning. [Page 10.]

Britain "intends to employ her own people productively, to the full" and wants neither German labor nor German manufactures after the war, but "Germany's raw materials are worth taking," Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express said.

Forty-five Belgian commissions have been appointed to advise the Minister of Justice on the possible release or trial of about 60,000 persons now being held in Belgium, the Belgian News Agency said.

Home leaves for British soldiers after three years' of foreign service cannot be granted now without seriously impeding the war effort, British War Secretary Sir James Grigg said in a reply to a petition from more than 1,000 servicemen's wives.

Washington: Curb on Holiday Travel Is Asked

In an effort to curb holiday travel, the Office of Defense Transportation requested governmental and private employers not to grant leaves or time off to workers involving intercity journeys from Dec. 15 through Jan. 8. [Page 3.]

Vacuum cleaner manufacturers, re-entering production, may take orders now for cleaners to be delivered at whatever price ceiling is in effect when the delivery is made, the OPA ruled.

Thanksgiving dinners in restaurants will cost no more than similar meals last year, and must not be priced more than 15 per cent above regular Sunday dinners, the OPA said.

National: Wright Plant Supervisors Walking Out

In Paterson, N. J., a union spokesman estimated that 600 supervisory employees at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation went on strike and said, "more are coming out." George Brenner, union counsel, reported that a member of the National Labor Relations Board in Washington told him the Board did not contemplate any immediate change in its policy of not recognizing supervisory employees as union members.

The American delegation to the International Business Conference in Rye, N. Y., may recommend that the Bretton Woods agreements for an international monetary fund and a world reconstruction bank be given "careful consideration" in any conference discussion of postwar currency problems, an authoritative source indicated today. [Financial Page.]

Canada: Seventh Victory Loan Oversubscribed

Canada's Seventh Victory Loan has been oversubscribed by more than $102,956,000 at the close of a three-week campaign for $1,300,000,000, it was announced in Ottawa.

First French Ambassador to Canada since the elevation of the French and Canadian legations to embassy status is Count Jean Marie François de Hauteclocque. His appointment follows that of Maj. Gen. Georges P. Vanier, a Canadian Ambassador to France.

Boston Symphony Orchestra To Resume Making of Records

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will resume making recordings at once, following decision of the Radio Corporation of America-Victor to yield to demands of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians.

The announcement, made at the offices of the Symphony Orchestra, said that recording sessions would begin next Monday. A notice is now posted on the orchestra's bulletin board.

More than 1,000,000 records of the Boston orchestra are sold in a normal year. Its records are made under two names—Boston Symphony and Boston Pops. No other orchestra does this, and the combination has the largest sale of any orchestra, according to the management.

The income from record royalties last year amounted to $75,850. This was close to 10 per cent of the total income of the orchestra. Toe royalties will now probably increase, certainly so when the war is over.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra has made no records for nearly five years. Its last recording session came in May, 1940. About that time or a little earlier the recording companies mane contracts with the musicians' union to record only instrumental musicians who were members of the union.

As the Boston orchestra was not then unionized, its recordings stopped worthwith. Then on Aug. 1 of 1942 Mr. Petrillo put a ban on the manufacture of recordings generally.

When the Boston Symphony joined the union in December of 1942, the ban had previously covered all the orchestras, and so made no change in Boston.

In February of 1943 Mr. Petrillo announced his plan of a fee for every record. RCA-Victor, which did business with the orchestra, held out along with others.

The records which have been on the market since 1940 were made from master records, a five-year supply of which was prepared when it was seen that recordings would stop.

Return of the Boston Symphony to the making of new records is regarded among Boston musical leaders as a boon to the music-loving public, as it will bring fresh recordings by the great interpreters and as a corrollary, the improvement in the technical side of recordings, which have been constant and marked.

RCA-Victor and the Columbia Broadcasting System agreed to pay the union fees ranging from half a cent on a record selling for 35 cents to two cents on a record selling for $2.

In reporting the capitulation of the industry, Mr. Petrillo estimated the union's annual income from records at $4,000,000. Spokesmen of the two big concerns which had held out after Decca, the third large one, and 112 smaller concerns had gone along with Mr. Petrillo, said they were forced to give in because of lack of Government support. Recently Mr. Petrillo rejected President Roosevelt's appeal to send his men back to work on records.

Fees from the records will be put into a special fund, and a convention of the musicians' union will determine how it shall be spent to "spread musical culture and to give employment to musicians who have been put out of work by the records we have been making," Mr. Petrillo said.

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Weather Predictions

Fair—Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

U. S. Eases Travel To Nine Countries

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 13

Nine countries previously blocked off by the war were declared open to civilian travel on Oct. 11 without the requirement of military approval. The area thus freed includes most of France.

The State Department, in making the announcement, warned that travel facilities to these countries are extremely limited. It was also made plain that only those trips by Americans bearing on the war effort or in some way serving the national interest would have any prospect of clearance through the Department.

Areas for which military permits are no longer required are Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Cyprus, and that area of France known as the "Zone of the Interior," which is all of France except the portions involved in active combat.

Own Strategy Is Blamed For G.O.P. Defeat

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Party "protocol" was seen by political observers today as having cost Bay State Republicans the governorship in last week's election and to have set the stage for the reassessment of the Party in this Commonwealth.

Had Republican Party leaders not insisted that Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill be given a clear field in his bid for the governorship, many observers believe that Lieut. Gov.-elect Robert F. Bradford, and not the Mayor of Boston, might have been the successor to Governor Saltonstall.

District Attorney Bradford, it is generally known, was interested in running for Governor this year. It is also generally understood that his decision to seek second place on the ticket came only after influential members of the party advised and urged him not to oppose Lieutenant Governor Cahill in the primaries. In the interest of "party harmony," the young District Attorney agreed to defer his bid for Governor.

Powerful Campaigner

Whether Mr. Bradford, who smashed the G. O. P. "escalator" when he entered the primaries against two of the Party stalwarts, would have defeated Mayor Tobin one can only conjecture, but his previous political successes in Middlesex County and his smashing triumph in the primaries and the election marked him as a powerful campaigner.

Mr. Cahill, who campaigned on a "business as usual" program, may have been the victim of his

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Nazis Deploy for War III, Kilgore Report Charges

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—German aggressors "are already deploying their economic reserves throughout the world in preparation for a third attempt at world domination," declares the Kilgore subcommittee on war mobilization in a report today to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

The report recommends that all of the Reich's "primary indirect munitions industries, including the metallurgical and chemical industries," in addition to direct munitions indutries, be dismantled and re-erected outside of Germany, in the devastated areas.

'Outlawing of the international cartel system," it says is "a first necessary step to clear the way for a new expansionist era in foreign economic relations."

In stressing the necessity of preventing new development of German industrial leadership, capable of being made the foundation of military power, the report asserts: "Punishment of 10,000 of the leading imperialist-minded German industrialists will be more effective than punishment of 1,000,000 Nazi underlings who carried out the orders of the conspirators."

Dumbarton Plan Backed

Included in the recommendations of the subcommittee are: Immediate adoption of Chapter IX of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement, which provides for an "international economic and social council"; establishment of a "joint legislative-executive commission" to facilitate United States participation in an international organization; sale of German property seized and held in the United States, except for patents, to help pay for the war; making available of enemy-originated patents to all American industry, and setting up machinery for exchange of natural scientific information, with the United States represented on such an international special section, so that natural-scientific progress abroad can be made available in the United States as quickly as possible.

To promote world trade, the report recommends that "the principles of the reciprocal trade agreements should be expanded, under the auspices of the proposed world economic organization, into multilateral national agreements providing for the freest possible movement of goods."

South American and European firms being used as masks for Nazi cartels should be ferreted out and confiscated by economic agencies of the United Nations, the report recommends, to prevent the undermining of peace after victory has been won.

Tracing step by step Germany's secret industrial mobilization for World War II, the Senate investigators warn that the same process has begun for World War III. This Nazi plot must be destroyed to its roots throughout the world, in the subcommittee's judgment, or faith will be broken with the 25,000,000 military casualties so far in this war, and other untold millions of civilian casualties.

Hard Peace Terms Urged

Signed by Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, Chairman of a bipartisan membership, the report favors hard peace terms, rather than soft ones, especially in the field of Germany's industrial potential.

At the heart of Nazi war-making power, the subcommittee finds the system of international cartels. German industrialists such as Krupp and Thyssen began at once after the war of 1914-18 to extend their aggressive economy. The Allies overlooked the subtle economic aspects of German war

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Patton Captures Fort Outside Metz; Where's Hitler?--'Speech' Didn't Tell; President Set to Use Election Mandate

'Lame Duck' session of Congress expected to act on world security legislation.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—President Roosevelt is expected to cash in on his foreign-affairs election mandate with a minimum of delay.

He is likely to be out of the country at an international gathering even while the "lame-duck" session of the 78th Congress, which meets tomorrow, is in session.

The election has left major items of unfinished business, besides the task of winning the war and writing the peace.

Some of the service votes haven't been counted even yet, and one remaining Senate seat, that of James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, former isolationist, still hangs in doubt, with a slight majority in favor of his Democratic opponent. The uncounted service vote, which has shown a ratio of about two thirds for Roosevelt elsewhere, seems likely to give the Administration this Pennsylvania seat.

President Roosevelt must make up his mind whether there are to be any Cabinet changes. Most correspondents think there will be none. Stephen T. Early, the President's secretary, said today there would be no immediate announcements.

Board Head Resigns

On the other hand, Mr. Early confirmed reports that William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, had tentatively submitted his resignation. He did this last Aug. 29, Mr. Early said, but Mr. Roosevelt persuaded him to hold it in abeyance. Now the questions of Mr. Davis's position, and the possible reorganization of the Board, are raised again.

In addition to Chairman Davis, other representatives of the public on the NWLB have submitted resignations. It is customary at the close of a presidential term for Cabinet members and other appointive officers to offer resignations, to give the Chief Executive opportunity for a house cleaning if he desires.

Dr. George W. Taylor and Dr. Frank P. Graham, public members of the Board, have written the President asking to be relieved.

Dr. Taylor reported at a press conference that he wrote the President Oct. 19 that he wished to resign as soon as possible without interfering with the Board's work. Dr. Taylor said he set Dec.

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Mystery mounts when Munich anniversary brings only belated proclamation.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13—Uncertainty concerning Hitler's condition and whereabouts can be only intensified, not allayed, by the current tactics adopted by the current rulers of the Reich.

The Munich putsch anniversary speech was not delivered on the actual date, Nov. 8. The German public was told that was due to the abandonment of all celebrations because of total mobilization. Five days later, however, they heard a Hitler proclamation read over the radio, not from the Führer himself but from Heinrich Himmler.

Hitler, having theoretically found time to write this proclamation, presumably would have found the necessary 30 minutes in which to read it to his followers. But according to Himmler, Hitler couldn't spare these few minutes away from the great work he is doing for the nation just now.

Same Old Theme

Time will disclose the truth about Hitler's condition and whereabouts. For the moment, it is sufficient to examine the implications of this newest development. As for the proclamation, it differs little from similar utterances of the Führer's during the past 10 years. The threat of Bolshevism was there. So were warnings to all acting treacherously against the Reich. And the old threats to opponents who because they rave been treated magninimously by Hitler in the past should not expect such treatment again were also there.

Hitler obviously has disappeared from leadership in the Third Reich for some time past. This is not such a great loss in many spheres. He never was a great organizer, administrator, or military strategist. In fact, in his prime, his admirers admitted that his greatest asset lay in his ability to play off one section of the Nazi Party or others of ruling cliques in the Third Reich against another.

There was, however, one great quality which all conceded to Hitler. It was his influence as orator in any major crisis. What he said didn't matter with millions in the Reich so much as that it was Hitler the Führer who had said it. For Hitler had become the personification of the new Reich to many Germans. In addition, he was recognized as leader in an unwieldy team, many members of which could not even be civil to others.

Indeed, it was in the latter respect that his influence was most sorely missed. Herr Himmler and Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels are today in control, but traveling along with them are others like Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Alfred Rosenberg, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, etc., who have their own ends to achieve. This desperate situation of Germany today undoubterly leads to a measure of co-operation, but as the veritable collapse approaches, it is clear that their differences become more marked and more serious. Today Herr Himmler and his Gestapo can dictate to ministers and departments as to ordinary Germans, but it remains to be seen how long that can continue in the face of the Allied advance into the Reich from all sides.

At Munich yesterday, Herr Himmler and Dr. Goebbels and the local Nazi gauleiter carried through all the formalities of the anniversary ceremony, even to swearing in representatives of the Volkssturm before the "blood flag of 1923." But even for them, there must have been something missing.

Hitler Spoke July 21

Germans have not heard a radiocast by Hitler since July 21, when a voice purporting to be his spoke over the radio to announce that a plot against his life the preceding day had been thwarted.

Employing the use of the first

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Associated Press via United States Signal Corps Radio

German General Surrenders

General Daser (right), commander of the 70th "White Bread" German Division on Walcheren, Schelde Estuary, Netherlands, leaves his headquarters under escort guard to surrender to Allies.

Britain Tied to Europe By Attitude on France

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and prewar Paris Bureau Chief

PARIS, Nov. 13—France has regained the status of complete diplomatic equality with the other Allies.

After the triumphal visit of Prime Minister Churchill and admission of the French Provisional Government to a seat on the European Advisory Commission, only a visit of President Roosevelt to Paris is now needed to complete recognition of France's return to the ranks of a great power.

This is the general conviction in the French Capital following the Armistice Day week end which marks a historic date in the rehabilitation of France.

There is a strong feeling throughout the country today, voiced in the French press, in governmental and diplomatic circles, and even by the "man in the street," that Mr. Churchill's visit and the concerted British-American-Russian invitation to France to join the European Commission in London constitute acknowledgement by the Allies that the French Provisional Government is now entitled to complete equality of diplomatic treatment.

"Complete Equality"

"France takes her place again among the great powers" is the headline in Figaro, the most serious of Parisian papers at present.

The article like all others on the subject in the Paris press emphasizes the statement that the representative of the French Government will enjoy "complete equality" with other representatives.

With the exception of Humanite, the Communist organ, none of the papers stresses the point that the invitation was issued on the initiative of the Soviet Government.

The next step, it is expected here, will be the visit of President Roosevelt, followed in all probability by participation of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in the next conference of the "Big Three."

Relations of 1939 Restored

These French expectations may be exaggerated. Certainly they seem a bit premature. But they are perfectly comprehensible when it is realized that the Churchill visit on Armistice Day meant for the people of France the wiping

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13—British diplomacy has now embarked upon a course diametrically opposite to that subscribed to a decade ago by the Foreign Office.

By binding itself closely to the French, Britain has acknowledged that its destiny is the destiny of Europe. Ten years ago Britain honed that it could maintain a semi-detached attitude toward Europe.

Britain has made a great contribution toward winning World War II and it realizes now that it cannot in its own interests abandon the continent of Europe to its fate when peace comes.

The offer by the "Big Three" to France of a place on the European Advisory Commission, thereby acknowledging France's place among the great powers, is considered here a timely and practical gesture.

French Attitude Vital

For France has much to contribute to making and maintaining the new peace. France is Germany's western neighbor and upon France's attitude therefore depends not only what conditions will be imposed upon Germany, but also, and this is equally important, how Germany will be controlled, that is, how these conditions are to be carried out.

France's Foreign Minister Georges Bidault in a press interview has given a good lead for the future when he declared that what his country wants is a peace that will work, not a peace of vengeance—in postwar years, "not an enslaved Germany but a Germany that will not be able to wage another war."

Future of Rhineland

This obviously implies control as far as France is concerned particularly affecting the future of the Rhineland. M. Bidault seems to favor international methods of control if suitable, and wisely rejects any German territory being handed to France. The Foreigner Minister's appreciation of the fact that European peace depends not upon exclusive Anglo-French understanding in the west, but of the closest co-operation between west and east Europe in some system of full European security indicates France's diplo-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

British bombers blast battleship Tirpitz off Norway; Americans push on in Leyte.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

General Patton's Third Army nas come within five miles of Metz to the south, taking its first Metz fort, Verny. On the east the Germans' escape corridor has been narrowed to 11 miles.

Sixteen miles north of this bastion guarding the entrance to Germany's great industrial Saar region, American troops are reported to have captured the fortified center of Thionville.

Germans were reported pulling men and equipment out of Metz, but whether this denoted evacuation is not yet certain. Only two remaining railroad lines connect Metz with the Saar, and American forces are within three miles of the southernmost of these. The Germans naturally are using the lines to the full with two-way traffic.

At one point, east of Morhange, where the first battle of World War I was fought, General Patton is far eastward of Metz and only 17 miles south of the Saar border, near Saarbrücken.

The Lorraine-Saar country is difficult territory for mechanical warfare owing to canals, rivers, and industrial installations, which lend themselves to defense. Whether the Third Army is engaged in leading the main offensive into Germany in this sector, or merely preparing the ground for other advances elsewhere, is still uncertain.

Meanwhile the ever-busy air force recorded another of its major exploits as 32 British Lancaster bombers swept over to Tromso Fjord in northern Norway and dropped tons of explosive on the much-battered superdreadnought Tirpitz. The battleship was reported to have been abandoned after the last RAF attacks on Sept. 15 and Oct. 29, and its guns sent away to man a new defense line in northern Norway. However, Allied airmen evidently had discovered that the vessel is still capable of making trouble.

In the Far East, Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer announced the destruction and abandonment of the 14th Air Force's important base at Liuchow, where the Japanese are on the verge of meeting from the north and south to form through connections from Manchuria to Canton. The fact that General Wedemeyer mentioned drawing Japanese fire from Liuchow indicates the Japanese are already in that base, having reached it from the south.

Kweilin, at the north side of the 50-mile gap, already has been reported by the Japanese to be in their hands, although not yet confirmed by the Chinese.

On Leyte, General MacArthur's forces slowly were closing in on the Japanese forces in the Ormoc Valley. These, reinforced by the 35,000 veteran troops landed on Oct. 27 and Nov. 9—though without the help of the fresh detachment that went to the bottom with the four transports and six escort destroyers sunk by Admiral Halsey's carrier-borne airmen Nov. 10—apparently were prepared to resist to the end in the mountains.

On the Eastern Front, Russian forces had come within 14 miles of Budapest to the southeast.

Western Front:

Patton Expands Moselle Bridgehead

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton has expanded a new bridgehead across the Moselle north of Metz, threatening the Germans' only usable railway connecting the fortress city with the Saar and develop-

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Osmena Treads Lightly in Leyte Probe

Associated Press

Out of the Hills Come Filipino Guerrillas

In varied attire, but all armed, Filipino guerrillas under Capt. Jesus Olmedo come from the hills into a 7th Division command post to confer with Maj. Gen. A. V. Arnold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (AP)—President Osmena of the Philippines Commonwealth has set Nov. 15 as a legal holiday, marking the Commonwealth's ninth anniversary, the Voice of Freedom Radio in the Philippines announced today.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TACLOBAN, Leyte, Nov. 13—Here in this slightly war-torn Provisional Capital of the Philippines, the Liberation Government has set out to tackle what is likely to be one of its knottiest political and legal problems—the investigation of Filipinos suspected of having collaborated with the Japanese.

The focal point of the problem is the mud-and-iron city jail, which at the moment is crowded with Filipinos who have been hastily rounded up without full investigation during the interim between Japanese evacuation and American occupation.

There are prisoners ranging from two high public officials during the Japanese occupation to a host of

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Bus Walkout Shows No Sign Of Settlement

The strike on the bus lines of the New England Transportation Company in southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island showed no prospect whatever of settlement today.

The next step very probably will be for the New England War Labor Board to be called in, and to order the men back to work. Usually in this region such instructions have met with compliance.

At present the tieup is in the hands of a Conciliator for the United States Department of Labor. When a Conciliator gets a nut he cannot crack, the dispute is certified to the War Labor Board.

Fortunately a large part of the 10,000 travelers involved found other means of transportation, either by railroad, other bus service or street cars. Only along a few sections of the system was there no alternate service obtainable.

Little Sympathy

The walkout won little sympathy in union circles. The stoppage was credited to younger members of the union acting without sufficient responsibility. The grounds of the dispute were not regarded as sufficient to justify a wartime stoppage of transportation.

Union leaders renewed their efforts to find a way to get the men back to work. Officials of the local union, which is located at Providence, said the drivers had quit over their heads and said they sought their return.

The strike has not been authorized by the general headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees.

The bus drivers out total 125 and the busses idle 80. The striking drivers "reported sick" Saturday when the tieup began.

Points of Issue

The chief point at issue is a reduction in the number of round trips on the Providence-Bristol route. At present it is agreed that these cannot exceed three. Demand is made for extending this rule to the remaining 25 per cent.

Drivers' refusal to change tires, another issue, is said to have little point today, as there are no tires to change now. A third issue relates to days off for spare board operators, who are in the nature of relief men, a point that can be ironed out. The fourth problem concerns improvements in the operator's room at Providence.

The lines hit are Boston-Providence; Providence-Fall River-New Bedford; Providence - Buzzards Bay; Hyannis-Chatham and Hyannis-Provincetown; Providence-Worcester-Fitchburg; Fall River-Warren and Providence-Bristol.

Lines on which no alternate service is available are below Hyannis, the Providence-Bristol, Fall River-Warren and Worcester-Fitchburg.

Company officials said they were willing to submit disputed points to the War Labor Board or to arbitration.

'Gracie' Takes Over as Mayor

By a Staff Photographer

Radio Star Becomes Honorary Chief Executive of Boston

Politics being what they are, Boston Mayors are usually fast talkers. But never has the Hub City had such a fast-talking Mayor as it did today, when "Gracie" Allen took over the job for the day. In town to perform her one-finger piano concerto for the Greater Boston United War Fund, "Gracie" called at City Hall to be appointed Honorary Mayor. Acting Mayor John E. Kerrigan, left, serving while Governor-elect Tobin is on a vacation, watches while "Gracie" performs as Chief Executive. George Burns, left, straight man on the Burns and Allen team, holds Mayor Tobin's proclamation. The Mayor's office was crowded with spectators.

War Fund Now at $4,923,385 Or 64 Per Cent of the Quota

Contributions to the Greater Boston United War Fund reached $4,923,385 today, 64 per cent of the $7,650,000 quota. The announcement was made at the fifth Dutch Treat report luncheon at the Boston City Club.

Meanwhile, Gracie Allen and George Burns were in Boston today to prepare for the War Fund's Red Feather Rally at Boston Garden on Wednesday night. The former was holding tenderly with the left hand to the famous index finger of the right hand which will perform her "one-finger" concerto for the first time in the Hub.

Gracie says she is the first person in the world to play a concerto with one finger. Of course, she has to have Arthur Fiedler and a 65-piece symphony orchestra to help. To play a one-finger concerto, she admits, requires amazing timing on her part. She has to know just when to hit the piano with her finger. She strikes only one note in the whole piece—and strikes that often.

There is always that possibility, however, that she might miss the note and hit the next one to it. In which case, the concerto is ruined. All of which makes Gracie Allen's one-finger concerto something to hear. She is spending today and tomorrow exercising the index finger.

The red feather award-of-the-day went to Miss Katherine Sullivan of 29 Pleasant Street, Charlestown, former employee in the Boston City Hospital, who came all the way to headquarters to leave her contribution to the Fund. "You miss that red feather when you've once become used to it," she said.

Contributions of $500 or more, acknowledged by Fund headquarters today, included:

$1,500, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Engstrom.
$1,400, Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. Longshore.
$1,220, Norman E. Dupee.
$1,200, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Eastham; George C. Miller.
$1,000, Paul V. Bacon; Mrs. A. N. Carruthers; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rheault; Mrs. Walter K. Shaw, Jr.
$750, Mrs. Steohan Buttrick, Sr.; Orville W. Forte; Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Gleason.
$700, Philip Putnam Chase; Mrs. Frederick B. Grace.
$600, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Stone; Mr. and Mrs. Vcevold W. Strekalovsky; Henry T. Vance.
$520, John S. Giles.
$500, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart W. Brown; Condr. Perry Collins; Richard I. Goodrich; David Housman; Harold T. Lindsay, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Morse; Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Tenney; C. William Wannan; John R. Welch.

Companies

$3,200, Harvard Trust Company.
$3,200, T. J. Edwards, Inc., and employees.
$3,000, Hale & Dorr; The Yankee Network, Inc. (WNAC).
$2,000, Harry N. Bloomfield Company.
$1,000, Gilman Bros., Inc.; Time, Inc.; Joseph H. Wheelock & Co.
$850, Batchelder Whittemore Coal Company.
$800, Fairclough & Gold, Inc.
$500, Boshco, Inc.; John J. Condon Corp.; Cynthia Mills; Hunt-Spiller Manufacturing Corp.; Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; Roberts, Cushman & Grover; V. P. Roberts & Co.; Sherburne, Powers & Needham; Wool & By-Products Company.

Animal Rescue League Fair To Open in Boston

A new sort of "Welcome" will be on hand to greet visitors to the 42nd Annual Fair of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, which opens for a two-day exhibition at the Copley Plaza Hotel on Monday, Nov. 20.

"Welcome," in this case, is a Scotch Collie who will assist at the Toy Table. Welcome enjoys demonstrating toys for possible purchasers, and his own favorite is a funny bone-shaped toy called a "shakit" for obvious reasons.

At the Toy Table will be found hand-stuffed animals of various kinds as well as cuddly dolls, the work of two artists in their line, Abbie-Jo Wilson and Meig Lang, of Elmwood, Mass. They will be in charge of the table.

Sometimes, dog collectors can be much more successful than human collectors. Toni and Punch, two smart French poodles owned by Miss Marian K. Harris, will be at the Fair and will walk around with their baskets into which visitors may drop their donations. The dogs never fail to say "thank you," in their own way.

The young set will be greeted by Santa Claus with a bagful of grabs, and Miss Rosamond Crompton makes a most appealing Santa. Because Christmas is not far away, many Christmas gifts will be found on the various tables.

Another favorite spot at the Fair will be the Food Shop, where homemade jellies, pickles, cake, and homemade candy will be on sale. Mrs. Robert F. Seller will have charge of the Food Shop and Mrs. Herbert D. Swift will preside at the Cake and Candy Table.

There will be luncheon and afternoon tea both days of the Fair. The tea table will have as hostesses Mrs. Robert F. Sellar and Miss Harriet G. Bird.

Mrs. Frederick O. Houghton, Chairman of the Fair Committee, is ably assisted by representative Boston women including Mrs. Frank Bissell, Mrs. George M. Cushing, Jr., Mrs. Charles Ewing, Mrs. Edward N. Fenno, Mrs. Frederic R. Galacar, Mrs. James R. Hammond, Miss Anita Harris, Miss Marian K. Harris, Mrs. William L. Hodges, Miss Helen Hart Mason, Mrs. Robert F. Sellar, Miss Elizabeth W. Storer, and Mrs. Geoffrey G. Whitney.

Unexpected Demand of War Strains U. S. Tire Production

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Clear intimations that the synthetic tire industry, despite its remarkable wartime development, was as yet incapable of maintaining a full-fledged, major offensive in Europe were made by speakers at the first annual conference of the Motor Truck Associations of all six New England States today at the Hotel Statler.

Explaining the great paradox of increasing tire production in the factories and an ever increasing shortage of rubber tires for aircraft and commercial truck operations, Walter W. Belson, of the American Trucking Association, said the unexpected strength of the Germans in Europe had thrown original optimism over the tire situation completely out of gear.

As a result of the turn of affairs on the European front, he said, military demands are growing faster than the mounting capacity of synthetic tire plants to turn out the rubber upon which mechanized armies must roll. This, in turn, Mr. Belson hastened to add, is due, not to lack of rubber, but to lack of manpower and plant machinery to do the job.

Should the war last through the winter at its present tempo, Mr. Belson said that more manpower would be necessary to keep the aircraft in the air, and to keep civilian transportation from a serious setback. At this point, he declared, the synthetic rubber industry was performing remarkable feats with the available equipment and manpower.

Mr. Belson revealed that 200,000 more synthetic tires were produced in October than in the previous month. More and more manpower is being allocated to the rubber industry, he pointed out, yet even this was not sufficient to keep up with military requirements. "While production increased," he said, "military demands are increasing faster."

Less than a month ago, the trucking expert stated, he had planned to bring an optimistic note on rubber to the first gathering of all-New England trucking interests ever held in this area. The prospects for the first quarter of 1945 had all been for the good, he added. Which goes to show that predictions predicated upon how the war progresses are of little value to civilians, he held.

Own Strategy Receives Blame For G.O.P. Election Defeat

Continued from Page 1

own party's national slogan, "It's Time for a Change."

In any event, Lieutenant Governor-elect Bradford, labeled an "upstart" by old guard Republicans, is the logical man to run for Governor two years hence, and he should have much to say about the shaping of party policies in the interim.

Can Scan Appointments

As Lieutenant Governor under Mr. Tobin the young District Attorney of Middlesex will be in a position to observe any shortcomings which might develop in the new administration. As presiding officer of the Executive Council he will be able to raise his voice in protest against any poor appointments which may be sent by the Governor to the Council for approval.

Since the Republicans, even with his vote, will remain the minority members of the Council, the new Governor will not be able to place on the Lieutenant Governor and his three G. O. P. colleagues the onus for blocking appointments.

Other Lieutenant Governors, under a similar split administration, have not fared so well. William S. Youngman and Gaspar G. Bacon, who served as Republican Lieutenant Governors under Democratic Governor Joseph B. Ely, had Republican control of the Executive Council and became scapegoats by blocking many of Mr. Ely's appointments. Both men went into political oblivion afterwards.

Center for Revitalized Party

The result of last Tuesday's election, when Massachusetts for the fifth consecutive presidential year went Democratic in the national contest and elected its fourth Democratic Governor since 1930, has resulted in demands for a reassessment of the party setup in the Commonwealth.

With Governor Saltonstall moving on to Washington and the larger political stage, Mr. Bradford, in the opinion of many observers, is the man around whom the revitalized Party must be built.

In one of his last interviews with a newspaperman, Wendell L. Willkie, who was admired greatly by Mr. Bradford, said that the G. O. P. was not devoid of promise so long as it had in its ranks men like the Middlesex County District Attorney.

The need for a strong new leadership in the State Party is seen also in the Legislature where Democratic gains were made in both the House and Senate.

A scramble for the office of Senate President may ensue as a result of the defeat of Senator Joseph F. Francis of Fairhaven, Senate Majority Floor Leader, who was expected to succeed Senate President Jarvis Hunt. Candidates mentioned are Senators Richard S. Bowers of Brookline, Arthur W. Coolidge of Reading, and Charles G. Miles of Brockton.

In the House, both Frederick B. Willis of Saugus, Majority Floor Leader, and Representative Nathaniel Tilden of Scituate were re-elected and will presumably continue their contest for Speaker. With the Democrats riding high on Beacon Hill, both Representatives Willis and Tilden would probably find the going rough as presiding officers.

Even among the Republican members of the House there is a feeling that the strong hand of a Henry L. Shattuck would be valuable on the Speaker's rostrum. But Mr. Shattuck, thus far, declines to run. In fact, he has been actively supporting Representative Tilden.

This is the last of two articles on the Governor and Lieutenant Governor-elect. The first, dealing with Mr. Tobin's opportunity on Beacon Hill, appeared Nov. 11.

Chinese and Japanese Bells Good Neighbors in Boston Shop

China and Japan are "good neighbors," at least on a display shelf at the Artisans on Newbury Street, where Harold A. Mack, importer, displays some of his 5,000 bells from all over the world.

A scrutiny of samples from what may be the largest collection of bells in New England recently disclosed that two of them: one Chinese and one Japanese stand side by side on a store shelf and yet maintain peaceful relationships, anachronistic as they are today.

The war has not interfered with the display position of bells at Mr. Mack's shop, but it has been a strong barrier against adding to the collection by imports. Most foreign bells are made for use in the country of their origin and not for export, Mr. Mack said, but upon advance order foreign manufacturers sell some of their varieties to him.

Shipments Come Through

Although importing has ceased for the duration, Mr. Mack has received numerous deliveries of bells ordered three and four years ago. Eight hundred dollars' worth of bells arrived from Greece soon after the German occupancy. Several Italian ox bells were delivered from Sicily sometime after the fighting there, and an order filed three years ago for a shipment from Portugal also has come through.

Mr. Mack has not always been so fortunate. He explained that last April, an ammunition ship was blown up at Bombay. The explosion caused the loss of a shipment which had been on the wharf awaiting space two years. The bells were ordered four years ago. Another request for 30,000 bells failed to be filled, because the man who was making them had to enter the Army."

Bell-buying is usually conducted directly with the country in which the bells are made. Mr. Mack seems to take exception to the rule as it applies to China.

"My Chinese bells," he said, "were never imported directly because Chinese shippers do not care to sell bells alone but want to toss in straw hats, slippers and novelty goods. All shipments come from Pacific Coast agents, therefore."

Animal Bells Popular

Because of the scarcity of iron, bronze, and other materials, and because foreign nations have discarded all nonessential manufacturing, bells are not too plentiful for hobbyists.

Animal bells, not freak or eccentric ones, are the special types Mr. Mack prefers. Among the most unusual in his possession is a Chinese camel bell, shaped like a stovepipe. It is lacquered iron decorated with Chinese characters. Other animal bells include bronze Greek sheepbells, bronze Java bullockbells, Italian ox bells of forged iron; and French cowbells.

From India came the horse ankle bells, known as "jinglets," monkey bells, falcon bells, and the very small bells worn on necklaces by Indian nautch dancers. Also attractive are his Persian camel bells; wooden yoke sheepbells from Sicily; Mongolian horse bells, the size of a walnut; and Portuguese and Spanish ox bells.

Hobby Began With Bottles

Mr. Mack's hobby of collecting bells emerged in 1931 from a previous habit of collecting early American bottles. These hobbies led to his becoming an importer and the opening of "The Artisans" shop, he explained.

"Bells are valued by their eye, ear and romantic appeal, that is, their tone and shape."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Cold

Boston and Vicinity—Fair and continued cold tonight, with lowest temperature near 32 degrees in downtown Boston and from 25 to 30 degrees in the interior suburbs. Tuesday fair with somewhat higher afternoon temperatures. Gentle winds.

Maine—Fair in the west, cloudy in the east portion tonight and Tuesday. Continued cold tonight, slightly higher temperatures in the west portion Tuesday.

New Hampshire, Vermont Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair and continued cold tonight, Tuesday fair with somewhat higher temperatures.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:41 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Tuesday, 10:57 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Barnes' Vote Cut By Lynn Figures

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 13 (AP)—A discrepancy in the figures in the Lynn election returns for Attorney General, announced today by the Lynn Election Board, cut the plurality of Clarence A. Barnes (R) by 2,235 votes.

Harold F. Perry, Lynn Election Commissioner, said that accountants canvassing the city's vote in preparation for the official returns to the Secretary of State, found errors in addition which made the voted for Mr. Barnes in Lynn 1,838 too high in the original announcement, and 397 too low for his Democratic opponent, Francis E. Kelly.

Application of these figures to the unofficial totals for the state reduced Mr. Barnes' apparent plurality from 9,803 to 7,568.

New Wood Products

New products of wood will be exhibited by M. O. Chenoweth of the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., at Hotel Statler during the annual meeting of the New England Council Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. James J. Storrow

Mrs. James J. Storrow of Lincoln, Mass., who passed on in New York last Friday, was one of Greater Boston's most influential women leaders, while her home was invariably the scene of some philanthropic enterprise designed to promote the welfare of the community. She was the sister of the late Thomas Mott Osborne, well-known prison reformer and wife of the late James J. Storrow, Boston philanthropist.

In making the Conservation Award to Mr. Storrow in January, 1940, "for distinguished service in conservation" a speaker of the Trustees of Public Reservations hailed her as a "lady who has fulfilled the great tradition of living a useful life which includes, not only support of one's family, but the aid of useful projects for the common good." Mrs. Storrow was constantly performing that function, carrying on the benevolent works of her once famous husband who was long considered the "first citizen" of Boston.

Mrs. Storrow's financial support was largely responsible for the construction of the Charles River Esplanade. Storrow Village at the Eastern States Exposition in West Springfield, a collection of historic homes, attest to her love for the cultural. She was International President of the Girl Scouts for many years. She presented to the Massachusetts Girl Scouts in 1927 a 50-acre camp site in Plymouth. To the American Youth Hostel movement, Mrs. Storrow presented a 250-acre farm in Meredith, N. H., in 1939.

The house now occupied by the Judge Baker Foundation at 1 Walnut Street, Boston, was a gift from Mrs. Storrow. She assisted in establishing an international Girl Scouts training center in Switzerland. She was chairman of the Massachusetts Better Homes Committee for several years. She sponsored an experimental scholarship of $2,100 annually at Harvard to some youth from Bermuda. Mrs. Storrow gave Auburn, N. Y., a City Hall in memory of her father, David Munson Osborne, former Auburn Mayor.

Mrs. Storrow is also part sponsor of a modern home community in Lincoln, built on her land. More recently she became interested in the perpetuation of English and American folk dances, holding annual dance parties on her Lincoln property.

Chilly Indian Summer

Indian summer began today, according to the Old Farmer's Almanac, but the weather man forecasts continued chilly weather with sub-freezing temperatures at night, and warns motorists to protect their automobiles from the cold.

Rumors of More Oil For Fuel 'Unfounded'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes today described as "unfounded and regrettable" reports that larger fuel oil rations might be forthcoming in the near future.

Mr. Ickes acknowledged that stocks of heating oil are greater by 3,500,000 barrels in the east and 1,000,000 barrels in the Midwest than a year ago, but added in a formal statement:

"Because of increased requirements, and because of the threatened transportation trouble, our best estimate is that supplies will be no more than enough to meet military demands, plus civilian requirements on the present rationed basis."

Mr. Ickes reported that about 12,000 railroad tank cars that had been serving the east coast had been transferred to other services, and that other cars have been diverted to East Coast military service.

In addition, he said, assistance from ocean tankers "has not materialized to the extent expected."

Boston Salvage Aids War Fund

Boston's pre-Thanksgiving paper salvage campaign began today in Wards 1 through 6.

The regular salvage campaign, which would ordinarily have been conducted next week, was put ahead this month, since Thanksgiving Day falls during the regular collection week.

All proceeds of this week's drive will be devoted to the United War Fund. A sum of $10,000 has been pledged, and if the drive nets more than that amount, that too will be turned over to the fund.

One citizen in each ward will be awarded a $25 War Bond during the week. Householders wishing to be included in drawings should place their name and address on a tag attached to their paper bundles.

Here's the Tale of a Bird and a Skunk, A Lively Yarn Tho' Both Are Defunct

Who gets the bird? Boston University students are asking it.

A 15-year-old feud between the Boston University News, official undergraduate newspaper, and the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity flared anew this week when the News recaptured the fraternity's mascot, a stuffed pheasant named "Lambdie Pie."

In a signed story by "Wally Walrus, Jr.," pen name for the entire staff, the newspaper has demanded a ransom for the fraternity's bird the return of its mascot, "Ajax," a stuffed skunk.

For a period of 10 years, as a result of bird and skunk-nappings, the mascots changed their addresses frequently. Finally, in 1941, the reporters staged a daytime raid on the "frat" house in an effort to regain their skunk. But they could not find "Ajax."

Being good reporters, the newsmen brought the pheasant back. A ransom note demanding the return of the News' "beloved" skunk was dispatched at once.

The fraternity brothers were adamant; the News was adamant, so the year closed with the stuffed pets in reversed homes. "Lambdie Pie" retired to the home of Sidney A. Governar, then Boston University News managing editor and now with the Associated Press Washington Bureau. For the past five years the bird has been moulding in the Governar attic in Boston. This week Mr. Governar turned the bird over to the News. Only the Lambda Chi Alpha fraters know of the skunk's whereabouts.

Quite insistent that their official skunk mascot be returned, the News has refused to publish any pictures of the fraternity bird, or may be "void," until the animals are in their proper homes.

Meanwhile, the burning question among Boston University students is, "Who gets the bird?"

Recounts Sought On Annual Session

Petitions for a state-wide recount of votes cast on question 3 on the recent State ballot as to whether or not the State should return to annual legislative sessions were obtained by both proponents and opponents of annual sessions at the office of the Secretary of State today.

Thomas E. Wilkinson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, an organization which strongly backed annual sessions, requested petitions for a recount, as did representatives of the Committee for Continuation of Biennial Sessions.

Unofficial returns compiled by newspapers indicated that annual sessions had won, but official verification of the vote will not take place until Nov. 29, when the Governor and executive council certify the winners of all contests on the ballot.

Under the State law petitioners for a recount must file 1,000 signatures with not more than 250 from any one county, with local registrars of voters not later than Nov. 17, and at the Secretary of State's office not later than Nov. 22.

'Know Your Allies' Series Is Opened

Philippines and the Pacific World were discussed at the first of a series of book-lectures given at the Second Church, Unitarian, in Boston last night. A large group of students from schools and colleges in Greater Boston listened to the Rev. Walton E. Cole conduct the meeting.

"Know Your Allies" is the central theme of the series. Books discussed last night were "Mother America" by Brig. Gen. Carlos Romulo, "MacArthur and the War Against Japan" by Frazier Hunt and "The Pacific World," by Fairfield Osborn.

Documentary films shown were "The Airplane Changes the World" and "The Philippines" from The March of Time in 1940. Next week the subject will be "The New China." The film "This is China" will be shown and "People on Our Side" by Edgar Snow and "China Looks Forward" by Sun Fo will be discussed by Mr. Cole.

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Texas Links New Tire Plant To Growing Industrial Boom

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WACO, Texas, Nov. 13—With the formal dedication today of the $5,500,000 General Tire plant here, the first tire factory in this State, Texas opened a week dedicated to the industrial development and war contributions of the Lone Star State.

From being a State with comparatively little industrial activity prior to the war, private industry and the Government, through Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the affiliated Defense Plant Corporation, have poured hundreds of millions of dollars into industrializing the nation's Colossus of the Southwest so that today well over $1,000,000,000 have been expended on synthetic rubber production, magnesium production, ship and plane production, steel production, etc., in this State.

Prewar Industries

And then, of course, Texas has prewar industries that have been converted to war purposes or use—its livestock industry this year of 27,000,000 head, its 2,600,000 bales of cotton, its crops, and its forests. Nor should one overlook in assessing Texas' contributions to the war the men and women it has given to the services (more in proportion to population, it is claimed, than any other state), the military installations that have been drawn to this climatically ideal State—the 22 camps and forts, the 15 Army Air Force schools and training centers, its 8 advanced flying fields, its 5 basic flying schools, its 5 glider-training fields and its 21 bombardment schools.

In the past it has been Texas' surface resources, its cotton, its livestock, its crops, and its forests that have been the source of its economy and prosperity. But with the discovery of oil, the State's subsurface resources, its petroleum and natural gas, its sulphur and magnesium production inevitably attracted other industries and assured the Lone Star State of future industrial greatness. The war hastened and accelerated this development at an unbelievable rate. When this war ends and the Government disposes of some $15,000,000,000 worth of property, well over $1,000,000,000 of it is expected to be earmarked in Texas.

100 Tires an Hour

Texas concern, hope, and confidence is that industry that came here for the war will stay on in peace, and attract other industry as well. For Texas' urge to industrialize has become almost a passion. Its industrialization has been too long delayed, Gov. Coke R. Stevenson declared in a proclamation announcing this to be "Texas in the War Week."

The General Tire & Rubber Company's plant here will employ about 1,800 workers when it gets into production the first of the year. Its capacity is 100 civilian tires hourly, though for the time being it will be turning out synthetic tires for the Government. Present at today's ceremony were many company officials including it's President, William F. O'Neil, and numerous State officers.

About 35 newsmen are making a swing through the State in connection with Texas' war week, the guests of the State's industrial interests which beside the new General Tire factory include the Humble Oil Company, the Ford Motor Company, the United States Steel Company, to mention but a few.

That Texas is in the war up to the hilt and that industry is in Texas to stay is the assurance and the conviction of this week's news from Texas.

Invasion Secret Worked Out in U. S.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 13 (AP)—Waterways technicians, worked 24 hours a day for four months in a lonely concrete building near the Mississippi River here, to eliminate the "bugs" from the United Nations' plan to use artificial harbors in the invasion of France.

So urgent and so "hush-hush" were their findings, said Gerard H. Matthes, Director of the United States Waterways Experiment Station, that their reports, transmitted immediately to Washington, were never put in writing.

Mr. Matthes said the technicians, headed by Capt. J. B. Tiffany, Jr., of the Engineers, began tank tests of artificial harbor models immediately after the first Quebec Conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in August of 1943, and concluded their work last December. Final findings he said were transmitted directly to England by plane.

Navy Big User of Fresh Meat

In 1943 the United States Navy bought and consumed 250,000,000 pounds of fresh meat.

Friendly Labor Relations Observed

Topical

Anglo-American Trade Union Delegates

(Left) Hugo Ernst, American Federation of Labor delegate to the British Trades Union Congress convention held at Blackpool, England, last month. (Left center) Arthur Horner, one of the British delegates to the A. F. of L. convention which is scheduled to open Nov. 20 in New Orleans, La. (Right center) John Brown, General Secretary of the British Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, who also is slated to attend the New Orleans convention. (Right) Holt Ross, who was one of the A. F. of L. delegates to the T. U. C. parley at Blackpool.

British-U. S. Labor Mark 50 Years' Fraternity

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Nov. 13—Fifty years of the exchange of fraternal delegates between the labor movement of Great Britain and the United States will be completed this month.

The visit of two spokesmen of the British Trades Union Congress to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in New Orleans, La., will round out a custom begun in 1894.

In that year, an American labor leader, H. Lloyd, suggested the Interchange of delegates while on a visit to the T. U. C.

The idea made an immediate appeal to the British labor convention, which adopted it forthwith. Late that year, it dispatched its first fraternal delegates to the United States.

Their appearance at the American Federation of Labor convention led it to designate the first American delegates. As the T. U. C. meeting of that year was past, they traveled to England for the meeting of British organized labor in 1895.

Samuel Gompers, former President of the A. F. of L., who had a great part in the building up of the American labor movement, was one of the initial American delegates. Born in a London tenement in 1850, he returned as the outstanding leader of organized labor in the New World.

Exchange of delegates has since been enlarged to include Canada. For many years the T. U. C. and the A. F. of L. have been sending to and receiving delegates from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The British delegates to the convention of the A. F. of L. opening in New Orleans Nov. 20 will be John Brown, General Secretary of the British Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and Arthur Horner, President of the South Wales Miners' Federation.

They were preceded by the trip of two American delegates to the T. U. C. convention at Blackpool, England, last month. The American visitors were Hugo Ernst, Secretary-Treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Holt Ross of Washington, General Representative, New Orleans area, of the International Hod Carriers' and Common Laborers' Union.

Bar Leaders Urge Fitting Old World Court to New Use

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Continuance of the existing World Court, with necessary adaptations, has been recommended to Secretary of State Cordell Hull by approximately 40 leaders of the American Bar.

The recommendation was reported by the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Signers of the letter include two former judges of the World Court, Charles E. Hughes and John Bassett Moore.

The signers asked that the United States Government use its full influence for continuance of the present court, rather than a new international court. They said the Dumbarton Oaks world security plan would permit taking either course.

The Carnegie announcement said the writers feared that formation of a court under a new statute "would reopen issues for which satisfactory solutions have already been found after years of debate, would imperil the network of the hundreds of treaties already concluded and now in force, and would bring no substantial improvement over the existing court."

Other signers included the President of the American Bar Association, David A. Simmons of Houston, Texas, and ten former presidents; leading professors of international law and ten federal judges.

Report Limits Job Priority For Veterans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—War veterans should be required to obtain a passing mark in competitive tests before being entitled to preference consideration for Government employment, a Civil Service Assembly Committee said today.

In a report to the Assembly, composed of Government personnel administrators in the United States and Canada, the Committee also recommended:

Veterans' preference policies should recognize the principle of open competition for public employment on the basis of merit and fitness, and should not serve to exclude unduly the rising generation from opportunity for public employment.

Preference should be confined to examinations for entrance into the service and should not be applied to promotions within the service.

The amount of preference credit for non-disabled veterans should not be more than five credit points on the basis of 100; preference credit for disabled veterans should not be more than 10 credit points on the same basis.

The Committee urged that employees on military leave should be reinstated or re-employed in former or similar positions and that they be given all rights and privileges they would have received had they continued in their civil positions, including pay raises, seniority credits and similar benefits.

Carload of Gold Ore Enriches Fund by $1,324

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo. (AP)—Gold ore—a carload of it—enriched the War Chest Fund by $1,324 here.

The third time a carload of gold ore was given away for charitable purposes, this year's donation was made by the Golden Cycle Corporation, the United Gold Mines Company, and the Cresson Company.

Curtailing of Civilian Travel From Dec. 15 to Jan. 8 Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—All government agencies and private employers were asked today by Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, not to give vacations where intercity travel is involved, from Dec. 15, through Jan. 8.

Colonel Johnson also urged special efforts to cut down business travel during this period.

Maximum curtailment of nonessential civilian travel during the approaching holiday is absolutely necessary, he said, to prevent interference with the orderly movement on trains and intercity busses of military traffic and passenger travel directly connected with the war.

Colonel Johnson declared in part:

"Military and essential civilian demands on intercity passenger transportation facilities have not abated during the past year. The burden, on the contrary, has become heavier. It is, therefore, again necessary to make every effort to hold down the rise in travel that normally occurs during the Christmas and New Year holiday period. Unless this is done, there will be interference with movement of military and essential civilian passenger traffic on the railroads and intercity bus lines.

Between now and the end of the year the Office of Defense Transportation, in co-operation with the carriers, will intensify its continuing campaign for voluntary curtailment of unnecessary civilian travel. It will urge all civilians to forego holiday trips and, so far as possible, to abandon or defer all other journeys on trains or intercity busses between mid-December and mid-January. The armed services themselves will co-operate to lighten the travel load during this critical period by limiting the number of furloughs and leaves granted at all camps and stations. . . .

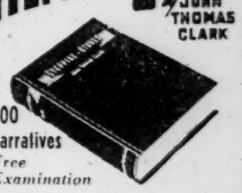
"I am also asking private employers to refrain from granting vacations or time off to their employees, where travel would be involved, during the period from Dec. 15 through Jan. 8."

Colonel Johnson said that he realized that a considerable personal sacrifice is involved in giving up the normal holiday reunions of families, but such sacrifice is an essential part of civilian contribution to the war effort.

Dining Room for 100

The state dining room in the White House can seat 100 guests.

STEPPING STONES
by JOHN THOMAS CLARK



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COMMENTARY . . .
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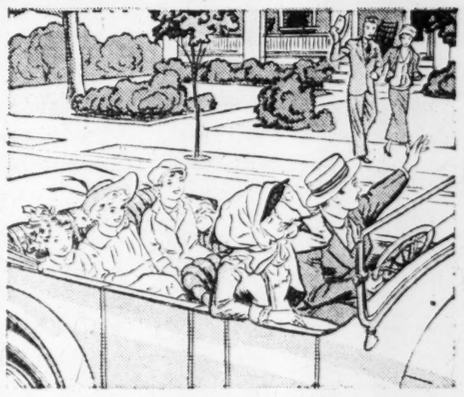
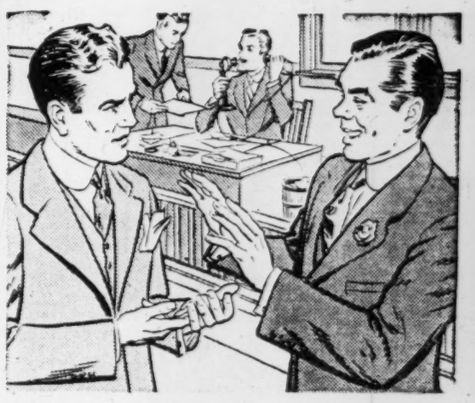
"Will Thompson and his brood are coming here for a visit, that's what's the matter!"

"... I grew up with him, from the time we were both six. He moved on here during the last war, and I got him a job at the plant. Wages were way up, and we all had money in our pockets.



"Trouble was, he couldn't keep his there. They spent it as fast as it came in—parties, extra shows, needless trips around the country. You'd have thought he'd got hold of a fortune, instead of a job.



"I told him he'd better save his money. 'This may not last,' I said. 'Things can be a lot different, after the war.' But he just laughed. 'Plenty more where this came from,' was his idea."

"Well, in 1918 the war boom ended, and the big money stopped coming in. I 'lent' him some to tide him over, and I've 'lent' him more since then. He could get along on what he makes, but he never saves any of it for emergencies.

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CARE SAVES WEAR

Eakins' Canvases on Exhibition—Argentinita in Two Performances

One-Man Show of Paintings On View at Doll and Richards

By Dorothy Adlow

Without preliminary plan, by way of coincidence, a sort of festival of American painting is being staged hereabouts during this week. Thomas Eakins has finally attained due, if tardy, recognition in New England in a one-man exhibition opening today at Doll and Richards. Worcester will celebrate Winslow Homer in a large show which opens at the Art Museum on Wednesday. Frank W. Benson will be exhibitor for a fortnight at the Guild of Boston Artists, and John Whorf's recent water colors will be on view at the Vose Galleries. The "Sport in America Painting" exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a substantial enhancement to this improvised festival of pictures. And George Apley's presence among us seems well-timed, too.

* * *

Boston honored its John Sargent when Philadelphia tolerated its Eakins. But Sargent preferred the European climate, while Eakins withstood the chill of native indifference. Sargent cultivated a fluid skill, while the Philadelphian studied and probed. Some of his clients would have exchanged the latter's diligence and depth for Sargent's facile grasp of surfaces.

Thomas Eakins was an independent, indifferent to fashion, unmoved by the excitements of innovation. He did not respond to the prismatic hues of the Impressionists, or the piquant departures of Degas, or the exoticism of Gauguin or Van Gogh. It was not that Eakins was conservative or aloof; he simply followed the bent of his own temperament. He was an observer, a worker, a student. He disliked affectations, preferred saying "workshop" to "studio," and "painter" to "artist." He could not conform to the genteel tradition: to make a faithful report, he must reveal awkwardness, as well as grace, the unprepossessing as well as the comely.

* * *

Eakins was in the direct artistic lineage of John Singleton Copley (of the American years), responsible, authoritative and uncompromising. He differed for his maturer insight, and for the more trying epoch with which he must come to terms. The day of posture, plush and gold buttons had passed by. Drab indeed were the costumes of Eakins' patient sitters. Upon their features lies a weariness unless they were fortunate enough to be occupied with the pursuits of scholarship, music, poetry, or reflection. They felt the strain of American life imposed by tensions of war, harshness of frontier experience, industrialism and mercantile rivalry.

In the Eakins pictures there is a special brand of aristocracy, the superiority bred by culture. He chose his sitters, for the conventional affluent clients did not choose him. Consequently we see assembled in the Eakins roster the intellectual élite of America in a day when, unhappily, magnitudes counted for more, quality for less. True, they were not always attentive to tailoring or tonsure; they were sometimes ungainly, and often plain. But the dullness of exterior never obscured the emanating inner light.

Eakins was a realist, but he was more than that. Concentrated study of the object instilled in this artist, as in Cézanne, a keener relish for the expressive qualities of design, a respect for its strengthening attributes. He learned more and more to invoke the effective interrelation between part and whole, the essence of great portraiture. The sport pictures at the Museum of Fine Arts show his skill even as a young painter in portrayal of form. But he was more than a good anatomist. He was a great artist who could manipulate objective facts authoritatively, without a slackening of curiosity about the intangibles.

* * *

It is possible at the moment to see over 50 original works by Thomas Eakins in Boston. The Museum of Fine Arts has three canvases in the permanent collection, and nearly a dozen in the sports display; there is an Eakins in the Winthrop Collection at Fogg, but the majority of works are at Doll and Richards. Most of them come from private collections, and it is not likely that this American master will soon be seen here again with such a profusion of good examples.

The portrait of the artist's wife is one of the most moving of all the likenesses, summarizing those qualifications that have won for Eakins the title of American master. Ruth Harding's portrait is a firm characterization of a child to which the painter would concede no softening compromise. In the sketch for "The Cello Player" the artist did not treat the instrument as a piece of still-life; for music seems to come forth under the convincing manipulation of the performer. The portrait of William H. Macdowell prompted Eakins to a tenuousness of representation which contrasts with the marked firmness of so many of his likenesses.

* * *

"Baby at Play" is one of the most delightful of all the canvases. In his customary way Eakins introduced all the typifying playthings that would be enhancing. The placing of the child and the orderly arrangement of composition show how calculating he was, and what an inner design lay beneath his record of objects. For this deliberate planning Eakins was sometimes compared with Piero della Francesca and Pollaiuolo of Florence. "Home Scene" is another specimen of the compact, well-planned, penetrating presentation. Again there is the enrichment of telling details—the piano, the printed music thereon, an orange, a slate being inscribed by a charming little girl, as her vigilant mother looks on.

There are two preparatory oils for "William Rush Carving His Allegorical Figure of the Schuylkill River." Herein is revealed the painter's superlative portrayal of the human form. There is a charming little sketch for "The Swimming Hole," along with other preparatory pieces.

Shown also are sculptures by Samuel Murray of Thomas Eakins.

'Ruth Harding'
Painting by Thomas Eakins now at Doll and Richards

Two Large Audiences Greet Spanish Dancer and Group

By Margaret Lloyd

A wonderful audience filled Jordan Hall Friday night and literally assisted in the performance of the Spanish dancers, Argentinita and Pilar Lopez, and their two new partners, José Greco and Manolo Vargas, who were accompanied by the guitarist, Carlos Montoya, and the pianist, Pablo Miquel. There were plentiful "Olés!" and other cries of quickened response by the "aficionados," as well as the more regular tribute of applause, for the authentic spirit of the Spanish songs and dances offered by this polished little company.

The program and its costumes were almost entirely new, the dances executed with that impeccable finish and exceeding charm for which the ensemble is known. There is no doubt that the two partners, where one was before, make a distinctly beneficial addition—not only because they complement the sweet and gracious femininity of the sisters in the coquetry which is the prevailing mood of duo, trio or quartet, but because each is an individual dancer of merit.

* * *

Mr. Greco, with his noble carriage and elegant line, cut a fine figure throughout, and was required to repeat his solo, the Miller's Dance from "The Three Cornered Hat," which made all other performances of this number we have seen a pale approximation of the genuine article. Mr. Vargas, the young Mexican, has not so sleek an appearance or elegant a style, he tends to an un-Spanish exaggeration now and then, but his earthy young energy is appealing, and he is skillful with the steps.

There is amazing variety in the Spanish rhythms, with their sudden accents, swift changes in tempi, quick turns, abrupt transitions from loud to soft, and shading of the foot-beats. It is by no means all footwork, for the arms play in counterpoint, the torso sways and bends, hips swing, shoulders shake, all with reticences and the fingers, curving over the castanets or snapping in true gypsy fashion, or merely dancing by themselves, are nearly as sinuous as those of the Hindu dance.

Nor is it altogether rapid, all presto or allegro, as the foregoing paragraph might suggest. A central poise bases the agility. The whirlpools of action are balanced by still pools of quiet movement. All is unhurried, unperturbed. Here the traditional Spanish pride is without arrogance, the dignity without coolness, the warmth without excessive heat. It is the Spanish dance in concert form, let us not forget—presented to an American audience.

Argentinita, a perpetual student of her medium, has brought newly discovered dances from Latin America and revived provincial dances of her own country. She presents them with humor, taste, and one feels, love. She can comment, too, evoke an atmosphere, as in the Cuban Habanera, using a rocking-chair and palm leaf fan for props, to express the inertia and dullness felt by a lady of the Spanish Colonial period.

A program to be heard as well as seen—in the handclaps and finger-snaps, the busy castanets and stamping feet, Mr. Miquel's strong accompaniments, and Mr. Montoya's astonishing solos. It closed with the company's version of Ravel's "Bolero," which they perform with Ballet Theater in New York, and while it is pure entertainment to us, the meat of history is in its diversity of steps.

* * *

On Saturday afternoon's program were more familiar numbers, among them the lovely Peruvian "Huayno." But the large and still good audience was of a less inflammable temperament, to slightly adverse effect. For example, at both performances Miss Lopez did a gypsy dance to guitar accompaniment, in the same costume, under different titles. Without the "olé" and "palmas" of the night before, this dance felt incomplete.

Argentinita's delightful Madrilene Mazurka, transplanted to another setting (that of Spanish musical comedy) and in another costume, lost something by the change. Since she had two visible partners at one time or another on the stage, the dancing with an invisible partner lacked point. Her new solo from the Canary Islands, in marvelous folk costume, was enchanting. Likewise its companion piece, the Jota de Alcaniz, which she has done in Boston before.

© RKO Radio
Margo
In "A Bell for Adano," coming tonight to the Wilbur.

Marcus Blechman
Alfred Drake
In "Sing Out, Sweet Land," arriving tonight at the Colonial.

Two Openings Tonight

At the Colonial—"Sing Out, Sweet Land." New musical show devised by Walter Kerr, described as a cavalcade of American song, presented by the Theater Guild as the second of its subscription list of plays. Alfred Drake, lately of "Oklahoma!" is featured in a cast which includes Burl Ives, singer of folk ballads, Alma Kaye, Michael Fitzmaurice, Bibi Osterwald, Philip Coolidge, Ellen Love, James Westerfield, and J. B. McCauley. The production has been staged by Leon Leonidoff; musical arrangements are by Elie Siegmeister; dances directed by Charles Weidman and Doris Humphrey; dialogues directed by Mr. Kerr; settings and costumes designed by Albert Johnson and Lucinda Ballard respectively.

At the Wilbur—"A Bell for Adano." Paul Osborn's dramatization of John Hersey's novel about an American major from the Bronx who tries to put an Italian town on its feet after the American occupation of Sicily. Fredric March plays the role, and Margo is the daughter of a fisherman. The cast includes Everett Sloane, Alexander Granach, Leon Rothier, Bruce MacFarlane, Jack Smart, Miriam Goldin, Tito Vuolo, Philip Arthur, Leroy Operti, Gilbert Mack, Charles Mayer, Harold J. Stone, and Rex King. The producer is Leland Hayward.

'Carnival in Flanders'

"Carnival in Flanders," prize-winning French film unseen here since the days of the Fine Arts Theater, is being revived in the new bill at the Exeter Theater, along with another French picture, "Ballerina," also once shown at the Fine Arts.

The central figure of "Carnival in Flanders" is the Mayor's wife, played by Françoise Rosay, who in an emergency becomes in effect the chief executive of the seventeenth-century town, while her husband plays dead. Under her direction the ladies entertain the Spanish forces headed by the Duke of Olivares. It is a delightfully ironic tale, enhanced by visual effects patterned after the old Flemish masters.

"Ballerina," romantic melodrama of the Ballet of the Paris Opera, is performed by an excellent cast, including some remarkable child players, and headed by Mia Slavenska.

On the Stage

"On the Town," a new musical show which George Abbott is directing for Oliver Smith and Paul Feigay, is expected to open either in Boston or Philadelphia on Dec. 11. In the cast are Sono Osato, Nancy Walker, Bill Acorn, Robert Chisholm, Betty Comden, Adolph Green, Frank Battles, Florence MacMichael, Alice Pierce, and Ann Robinson. Jerome Robins, Leonard Bernstein, Miss Comden, and Mr. Green have provided the lyrics, music, and book.

* * *

The Boston Children's Theater production of "Tom Sawyer" will be given at New England Mutual Hall on Dec. 8.

* * *

William Gaxton and Victor Moore will appear together again in a musical, "Call Me Lucky," which Vinton Freedley is planning for Broadway presentation in February. Walter O'Keefe and Irvine Orton did the book and music.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8.00 a. m. News. VLC6, 9.61 mcs., 25.8 m.
Chungking—10.00 a. m. World News. XGOY, 9.64 mcs., 31.1 m.
Canada—6.15 p. m. Central Program. CBFA, 6.07 mcs., 49.4 m.
Moscow—6.47 p. m. Program in English. 15.2 mcs., 19.7 m.; 15.1 mcs., 19.8 m.
London—6.00 p. m. News. GSH, 17.79 mcs., 16.9 m.; GRH, 9.52 mcs., 31.5 m.; GVX, 12.19 mcs., 24.6 m.; GSI, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—8.15 p. m. The children hour. TGWA, 9.58 mcs., 31 m.
London—8.30 p. m. Topical Talk. GSH, 17.79 mcs., 16.9 m.; GRH, 9.52 mcs., 31.5 m.; GVX, 12.19 mcs., 24.6 m.; GSI, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.
Moscow—8.00 p. m. Comments in English. 11.94 mcs., 25.11 m.; 9.48 mcs., 31.6 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8.30 p. m. Program in English. PSH, 10.22 mcs., 29.3 m.
Melbourne—9.45 p. m. News. VLC6, 11.84 mcs., 25.3 m.
Moscow—10.00 p. m. Program in English. 11.94 mcs., 25.11 m.; 9.48 mcs., 31.6 m.
Peruvian Music. OAX4Z, 6.08 mcs., 49.3 m.
London—10.15 p. m. Johnny Canuck's Request Show. GSH, 17.79 mcs., 16.9 m.; GRH, 9.52 mcs., 31.5 m.; GVX, 12.19 mcs., 24.6 m.; GSI, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.
Moscow—8.00 p. m. Comments in English. 11.94 mcs., 25.11 m.; 9.48 mcs., 31.6 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8.30 p. m. Program in English. PSH, 10.22 mcs., 29.3 m.
Melbourne—9.45 p. m. News. VLC6, 11.84 mcs., 25.3 m.
Moscow—10.00 p. m. Program in English. 11.94 mcs., 25.11 m.; 9.48 mcs., 31.6 m.
Peruvian Music. OAX4Z, 6.08 mcs., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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BOSTON (STAGE)

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With MORE War Bonds

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Etchings of John W. Winkler. Through November.
Charles Childs, 169 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by masters.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings by Thomas Eakins. Through Dec. 2.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors and drawings by Frank W. Benson. Through Nov. 25.
Helman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Engravings, etchings and old maps.
The Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Opening Nov. 16-Dec. 10. Members' Show for 1944.
Samuel Adams School, 37 Province Street—Exhibition of modern paintings.
Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street—Exhibition of "Self-Taught Painters." Through Nov. 23.
Today's Art Gallery, 126 Newbury Street—Paintings by Moise Kisling. Through Nov. 18.
Twentieth Century, 3 Joy Street—Pictures by Joseph Tepper.
The Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of recent paintings in water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 2.
Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Water colors by Winslow Homer; miscellaneous objects of Winthrop heritage.
Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Sporting Art. Through Dec. 10.
Contemporary American water colors; recent accessions—textiles; modern British and French prints; early prints of the Netherlands; etchings by Jacques Callot. Museum hours 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on days, 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays; closed Mondays.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts
Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Exhibition of pictures by Leon Hovesepian.
Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Exhibition of oils by Emma Fordyce MacRae, lent by Studio Guild of New York. Through November.
Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of mural paintings from the caves of Ajanta by Sarkis Katchadourian. Through Nov. 22.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Opening Nov. 15: Oils, water colors, and graphic arts by Winslow Homer.
Maine
Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum, 111 High Street—Water colors by the Portland Water Color Club. Through November.
New Hampshire
New London: Colby Junior College—One-man show by Carol Blanchard. Through November.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Women of America"; sk	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Two Keyboards"	News service
3:30 News; 'Snapshots'	WHDH Air Express	'Pepper Young's Family,	"Smoothies" vocal trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Studio program	Music; Listen, Mildred	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; songs	Air Express; Lullabies	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News service
4:15 Talk about children	News casts	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl; talk	Charlie Spivack's Or.
4:30 Talk about children	News commentator	'Lorenzo Jones' sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Or.
4:45 Help Wanted; News	'Hop Harrigan'; drama	'Widder Brown'; sk.	'The Handy Man'	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; Evelyn Howe	'Terry and the Pirates'	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15 'Voice for Victory'	'Dick Tracy'; sketch	'Portia Faces Life'; sk.	'Chick Carter'; sk.	Round-Up Time; songs
5:30 'Voice for Victory'	'Jack Armstrong'; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sk.	'Superman'; sketch	Round-Up Time; songs
5:45 'Inside MGM'; int.	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	'Tom Mix'; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports, music
6:15 E. C. Hill, news	News; 'Whose War'	K. Ivers' Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; 'Facts'	'Jerry and Sky'; sketch	"Serenader"; songs	'The Answer Man'	March to Victory
6:45 News; J. Harsch	Henry J. Taylor, news	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Irene Dunne, songs
7:15 Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	Jose Morand's Orch.	News service
7:30 Bob Hawk's 'Tks to the Yanks'	'The Lone Ranger'; dr.	Dick Preston; songs	'Three Quarter Time'	Musical Comedy songs
7:45	'The Lone Ranger'; dr.	Frontline Headlines	'Three Quarter Time'	Clem Norton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter.	Clifford Prevost, news.	Cavalcade of America;	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter.	'Lum & Abner'; sk.	Charles Laughton, dr.	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue"; songs; News	'Blind Date' with Arlene Francis, m. c.	Gladys Swarthout, soprano; H. Barlow's Or.	B. Rathbone, N. Bruce	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45				'This Is France'
9:00 Theater: Claudette Colbert; Don Ameche: 'Magnificent Obsession'	'David Harding, Counterspy'; dramatization	Helen Traubel, soprano	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: 'Rimsky-Korsakov; "Le Coq d'or"
9:15	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	'Screen Test'	
9:30	Dance Orch.; Drama	"Information Please";	'Human Adventure'; dr.	
9:45		Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Classical Album
10:00 Guild: Loretta Young: "Holiday"	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine, Reinhold Schmidt, Orch.	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	Ted Malone, talk	The Symphonette; with	Paul Schubert, news	Fenkner Butterfield's Or
10:30 Johnny Morgan	The Symphonette; with	"Dr. Q"; Jane Cowl, Jim-	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Or.
10:45 Show; songs; or	M. Piastro, cond.	my McClain, m. c.	Music; Weather	Buss Morgan's Or.
11:00 News; Rideout	News; Sports News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Dick Stabile's Or.
11:15 'Unrationed Jam'	Milton George's Orch.	Weather; Bumm Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
11:30 Dance orchestra	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or.	Day's End; music
11:45 Dance orchestra	'Aloha'; News	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or.	Day's End; music

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade	Music; Weather; Music	
7:15 News; Herb Lewis	News report	Musical prgm; Weather	News comments	
7:30 Music; Varv; News	Air Express Music	News commentators	'Happy Hank' songs	New England Fellowship Service
7:45 News; 'Rideout'	Music; News; Weather	'Ranger Joe's Ranch'	'Musical Clock'	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; Music	Jesting With Jesters	News commentator	Louise Ohlman; Weather	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Musical Moments; News	'The Music Box'	Louise Ohlman; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	'The Breakfast Club'	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Tune Factory	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air:	'The Breakfast Club'	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Gateway to Music	'The Breakfast Club'	Watermelon Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	'The Breakfast Club'	Chet Gaylord program	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; News
10:00 Valiant Lady	Dramatic sketch	'Lora Lawton'; sketch	News; 'Tune Factory'	Dramatic sketch
10:15 "Light of World"	Drama; Variety Show	Robert St. John, news	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Organ recital
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Mason
11:00 "Amanda"; sketch	Breakfast Music; Inter.	'Road of Life'; sketch	News service	'Voice of Experience'
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	'Rosemary'; sketch	New England Cupboard	'Mystery Melody with
11:30 Bright Horizons	News commentator	'Now, Voyager'; drama	Wally Townsend, piano	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott, Organ	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor' starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens,	Roake Carter, news	Dude Ranch
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	'Midday Melodies'	News service	Dude Ranch; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 'Our Gal Sunday'	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	'Off the Record'	The Wax Museum	'Terry & Pirates'	Kick Counts
1:30 'B. Flynn, news	'Off the Record'	'Luncheon With Salvy'	Jimmy Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with Marguerite Porter; News
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	
2:00 Serial drama	Studio orchestra	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Sports program
2:15 "Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; food talk	'Today's Children'; dr.	'Yankee Kitchen'	Sports; Music; News
2:30 Serial drama	All-Star Dance Parade	Dramatic sketch	'Yankee Kitchen'	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	Newscast	Hymon recital	'Real Stories'; drama	'Melody Moments'
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk.	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	'Smoothies'; trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Studio program	Music; 'Listen, Mildred'	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Chas. Pelley's Melody in Sky; Songs	Air Express; "Lullaby"	Backstage Wife; sketch	'Background for News'	News service
4:15 "Life to the Front"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Vaughn Monroe's Or.
4:30 "Life to the Front"	Jewish Philanthropies;	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Charlie Barnet's Or.
4:45 Help Wanted; News	'Hop Harrigan"	'Young Widder Brown"	'The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Round-Up Time; Cowboy songs
5:30 Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sket

Survey Holds Boston Schools Overstaffed at $702,230 Cost

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Proposed reduction of Boston's teaching staff by 239 at a payroll slash of $702,230 brings the total savings so far recommended by the $70,000 Strayer School Survey to $1,092,230. The current school budget is $16,000,000.

This cut in teaching personnel is one of the recommendations contained in the seventh volume of the survey report, which describes the Boston school system as "overstaffed with teachers," owing partly to declining enrollments. The survey figures that retirements due in the next three or four years can absorb most of the reduction without necessitating dismissal of any competent teachers.

The required number of teachers is reckoned on a recommended average class size of 32.5 for academic and general subjects, and 20 for trade and vocational subjects. The present average class size in intermediate schools is 31.3; in high and Latin schools, 28.5.

Speaking of pay rolls, the report urges that the personnel department develop a plan that will relate salaries to school policy. It finds "there are no fewer than 91 separate salary scales for teachers, as many more for administrative and supervisory officers, and over 200 for other employees. This fact in itself shows the absence of a plan," declare the members of the survey.

Plan of Ratings

But the butt of their sternest criticism in this volume is the current plan of ratings for teacher promotion. The "sorest spot" in the system, they call it. Recognizing this, the Superintendent of Schools months ago formed a committee to revise the plan but it had not yet met when the report was written.

"Individuals from every department of the school system and of every rank in it emphasize the perfunctoriness of the biennial ratings and the dissatisfaction caused by the weight given to the biennial ratings in making up ratings for promotion," they report. "Most of the persons consulted believe that the special ratings of personal characteristics and teaching ability made while the promotional lists are in process of development are little better. The triviality of the reasons assigned for low and high ratings is appalling. Strong suspicion of personal bias is not unknown."

As one cause for this dissatisfaction they cite the fact that under the present administrative setup the Assistant Superintendents who do the rating have so many duties they cannot become expert at any of them.

Special Ratings

They urge that promotions be based, instead, on special ratings under the leadership of the Board of Examiners; these ratings to be developed by the persons most competent to judge the work of the candidates—that is, principals, department heads, and representatives of those officers who may utilize the services of the persons rated.

The report agrees with the Boston Elementary Teachers Club in its contention that elementary teachers are being discriminated against in being obliged to obtain a teaching certificate for intermediate grades as a requisite to rating for vice-principal in a primary school when they never intend to take up intermediate work.

The survey also observes that the present plan of promotional ratings "leaves no opportunity for a person outside the Boston schools to enter the system above the rank of teacher." Nor does it give the Superintendent of Schools a chance to invite into the school system persons of special talent who may be needed to introduce new ideas of procedures.

'Inbreeding'

This brings up the subject of "inbreeding" which, says the report, "insures social and political contacts between the schools and the community, but invites political chicanery inside the school system." By inbreeding is meant the employment of large numbers of persons who have always lived in Boston, or in the vicinity of Boston, and who have had all, or nearly all, of their education in the schools and colleges of the city.

The report strongly recommends that the 11-year-old rule requiring residence in Boston as one qualification for a teacher be rescinded. Thanks to the fact that only a small per cent of the teaching staff has been appointed since 1933, the rule in itself has not yet done much harm, it admits. But inbreeding was a characteristic of the Boston system long before that.

The survey finds, however, that "there is enough outbreeding to insure a cosmopolitan viewpoint" in certain of the high schools and urges that other schools reduce inbreeding to the lowest point attained by the best of these schools.

Again Emphasized

The need is again emphasized of making the Board of Examiners a statutory body free from School Committee pressure. "Until the last few years, the School Committee," it says, "has pursued a policy of hands off, but recently there has been questioning and some interference. It is possible that the time may come when a majority of the School Committee may seek to dominate the work of the Board of Examiners or to abolish it. This would be one of the most serious setbacks that could happen to the school system."

The survey would transfer to this Board all the work of preparing eligibility lists.

Instructional research and guidance in addition to personnel administration are covered in this next to the last volume of the report. A new Division of Instructional Research is proposed with four bureaus: a bureau of group tests, a psycho-educational clinic, a bureau of social, educational and occupational information, and a bureau of publications.

Boston's guidance program is criticized for the inadequacy of its pupil personnel records and limited exchange of information among agencies interested in the welfare of pupils both inside and outside the school system. The report recommends that Vocational Guidance be retained in the Child Accounting Bureau with a director in charge.

It also recommends that a personnel department be set up to select competent persons and help them improve on the job; to readjust and assign; and to recommend dismissal or retirement.

Norton's View

"No teacher shall be fired as long as I'm on the Committee," School Committeeman Clement A. Norton declared today in comment upon the recommendation of the Strayer Survey that the teaching staff be reduced by 239, at an annual saving of $702,230.

"We lose 160 teachers a year by death and retirement. Let that take care of the reduction," he said, adding that he was in favor of appointing no new teachers rather than firing any now on the staff. (The survey points out that retirements in the next three or four years will absorb much of the proposed reduction, and that, while some teachers will have to be transferred, the recommendation will not make it necessary "to dismiss any teacher of competence.")

Mr. Norton "would go" for the survey's recommendation of an average class size of 32 to 33. "No teacher ever lived who could teach a class of 45 adequately," he said. "In fact, I'd go for 25 in regular classes, even less in special classes."

"By the way," he came back to the phone, "on the whole the report administratively is a splendid one."

Teacher Comment

Comment from several teachers' groups today indicated a large measure of agreement with the latest findings of the Strayer School Survey. Miss Catherine M. McHugh, President of the Boston Elementary Teachers Club, expressed gratification that the report upholds the contention of her club that elementary teachers are being discriminated against in being obliged to obtain a teaching certificate for intermediate grades in order to qualify for vice-principal of a primary school.

She also applauded the survey's recommendation that biennial service ratings be abandoned as a basis for promotions. "That is something we have been working for for a long time," she said.

Miss Marion Gilman, President of the Boston Teachers' Club, refused specific comment as she had not yet seen this section of the report, but said her Club would certainly go over all the recommendations in regard to ratings with particular care. Her Club, she added, agrees with the Elementary Teachers Club on the subject of requirements for the vice-principalship of elementary schools.

Inbreeding Issue

The survey's comments on "inbreeding" were heartily seconded by Hugh Nixon, Secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation. "It is all wrong," he declared, "for the Boston School Department to limit eligibility for teaching to residents of the City. That is a provincial attitude and it leads to what the survey calls 'inbreeding.' It is not fair to the pupils."

Mr. Nixon stated that in his opinion the State Teachers' Colleges in Massachusetts have many graduates who would prove "perfectly competent" to teach in Boston schools if they were allowed to take the examinations. "Boston doesn't have to run a school of its own in order to get qualified teachers," he said.

Mr. Nixon, however, cautioned against assuming that all suggestions in the survey are sound for Boston. "Any survey by responsible educators like the Strayer group should be given very careful study and doubtless has many valuable suggestions that should be put into effect," he said, "but on the other hand it is questionable whether any outsiders can size up the whole situation correctly."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through W5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. No more blue stamps then until Dec. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamps 34, good for five pounds, will become valid Nov. 16; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Auto Decrease Is 15,000

A decrease of nearly 15,000 in the number of passenger automobiles on Massachusetts highways during the first ten months of this year was reported today by William F. Campbell, Chief Accountant of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles. Total number of passenger cars registered in the first ten months of 1944 was 868,798 compared with 883,176 in the corresponding period last year, he said.

Heptoreans Of Somerville Celebrating

Women's Activities

Fifty years devoted to civic and philanthropic work and the cultural development of its members were celebrated today by the Heptorean Club of Somerville. Founded in November, 1894, by Mrs. Edward Glines, wife of a well-known Somerville mayor, the Club has among other activities carried on relief work in three wars and campaigned for preservation of historic sites in its own city, according to Mrs. A. B. Carpenter, President, who read a brief history of Club achievements at this afternoon's combined Presidents' Day and Golden Anniversary observance.

Four charter members are still living but only one, Mrs. E. F. Hanscom, is now a member of the Club. She recalls going to Mrs. Glines' home with 21 other women to discuss the formation of a club. "We soon started with a membership of 200 and the then unprecedented amount of $5 for dues," she says. At almost the first meeting in 1895 they voted to increase the membership to 300, but that still left 136 on the waiting list. In the same year the Club joined both the State and General Federation of Women's Clubs.

So keen was club interest and so long the waiting list that very shortly an auxiliary was formed which in 1904 became the Somerville Woman's Club. Both organizations meet in Unitarian Hall, the parent club having done so from its inception.

The name "Heptorean," meaning "seven mountains," was chosen to symbolize the seven hills of Somerville from which the Club drew its membership. One of them, Prospect Hill, owes the preservation of its historic summit to the efforts of the Club, which persuaded the City Council to make it into a public park. The seven hills figure is the design of the Club pin, and to carry out the idea of seven the Club began its career with seven committees.

Honor guests at today's meeting included Mrs. Edwin Troland, President of the State Federation, and Mrs. F. S. Macalaster, Seventh District Director. Club officers besides Mrs. Carpenter are: Vice-President, Dr. Edith L. Hurd; Recording Secretary, Miss Annie I. Donald; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles L. Keach; Treasurer, Miss M. Alice Simonds.

Tuesday Programs

Brookline Branch of Boston Vassar Club—Mrs. Henry K. Colt will speak on the Vassar Summer Institute, 168 Tappan Street, 4 p. m.

Newton Centre Woman's Club—At an open meeting, 8 p. m., Vera Micheles Dean, editor and research director of the Foreign Policy Association, will discuss "The Necessity of World Organization."

Zonta Club of Boston—Judge Emma Schofield, first president of Zonta in New England, will speak on "South Africa, Its Peoples and Opportunities," at a meeting commemorating the 25th anniversary of Zonta International, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 6:15 p. m. A sale of chocolates, cookbooks, and Christmas cards will benefit the Club's new project of supplying comforts to Army nurses.

Lawrence Woman's Club—American Home Day program, 10:30 a. m. and 2:15 p. m., Y. W. C. A. Morning subject: Returning Servicemen; afternoon topic: Furniture of Early New England.

Stoneham Woman's Club—Illustrated lecture on "Colorful New England Through the Seasons" by Mrs. Virginia Anderson, Legion Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Women's City Club — Janet Beecher and Leo Carroll from the cast of "The Late George Apley" will be the second Celebrity Morning speakers, 11 a. m.

West Roxbury Junior Woman's Club—Annual penny sale, at home of Miss Marjorie Burns, 22 Basto Terrace, Roslindale, 8 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—"Home Life of the 17th Century" will be the subject of a talk by Elizabeth St. John Bruce, Hotel Statler, 3 p. m.

Vincent Club—Annual fall meeting and luncheon, Junior League ballroom, 1 p. m. Plans for the 1945 Vincent Show will be discussed.

Quincy Women's Club—Presidents' Day, 1 p. m., will feature a musical program and an exhibition by Richard DuBois, magician.

Boston Wheaton Club—Dr. A. Howard Meneely, Wheaton's new president, will be guest speaker at a dinner meeting at the College Club.

Ladies' Library Association—Elizabeth M. Briggs, president of the Ladies' Physiological Institute, and Mrs. Charles T. Cottrell, Preservation of Antiques Chairman of the State Federation, will speak, Jonathan Belcher Hall, 2 p. m.

Lexington Field and Garden Club—The Morning Study Group will meet at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and hear Mrs. Mary Parker Sayward of the museum staff speak on "The Use of Flowers in Tapestry Design."

Auburndale Woman's Club—The Rev. Dana M. Greely, the Rev. Daniel T. McColgan and Rabbi Beryl D. Cohan will be the speakers at a symposium on human relations conducted by Dr. Joseph L. McCorison, 2:30 p. m.

Dr. George Birkhoff

Dr. George D. Birkhoff, who passed on in Cambridge yesterday, was an internationally prominent mathematician and was Professor of Mathematics at Harvard University since 1933.

Receiving international honor for his work in dynamics relativity, differential equations and esthetics, he received honorary degrees from such universities as Brown, Wisconsin, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Sofia, St. Andrew's, Paris, Athens, and Buenos Aires. In addition he also held honorary faculty membership on San Marcos University of Lima, Peru, and the University of Chile.

Dr. Birkhoff was born in Overseil, Mich., and was graduated from Lewis Institute in Chicago in 1902 and from Harvard in 1905. He received his Ph.D. from Chicago University in 1907.

He was former editor of the American Journal of Mathematics and was a member of several national and international science academies.

Sets a Precedent

Official United States Navy

First Negro Enlisted Wave in New England

Miss Jane A. Freeman of Roxbury is shown being sworn into the Women's Reserve of the Navy today at First Naval District Headquarters in Boston. Administering the oath is Capt. L. D. Causey, U. S. N. (ret.), Director of the Office of Naval Procurement. First Negro woman to be inducted under a new Navy plan, Miss Freeman will enter Hunter College in New York for her "boot" training about Jan. 1. Her grandfather, Abraham Fenno, was in the United States Navy during the Civil War.

Tobin Proposes to Broadcast Bay State Fame Across Nation

By Bertram B. Johansson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Make industry and all other elements in the Commonwealth and in the nation more and more Massachusetts-minded," will be the standing motto of Governor-elect Tobin during his next two years on Beacon Hill.

Disclosure of the Mayor's high hopes for broadcasting the fame and assets of the Bay State as widely as Florida, Texas and California have advertised theirs was made by Mayor Tobin at a press conference before he and Mrs. Tobin left the State for a 10-day vacation.

Apropos of his own vacation which he said he intends to spend "out in the warm sun," Mayor Tobin advised with a smile, and as a first step in his new campaign, "Whenever a Bay Stater travels outside the State, he should let people know where he's from, and should show his pride, even brag some."

State's Possibilities

"What have these other States got that we haven't got?" the Mayor asked as he referred to the Commonwealth's possibilities in aviation, sea trade, and recreation.

"The termination of this war will uncover a tremendous number of new inventions and new processes that have been developed through the great research organizations of the nation. Whole new fields of manufacture which could profitably locate in Massachusetts will be opened," the Mayor opined.

"Fortunately, we have tremendous reservoirs of capital in Massachusetts," he declared, mentioning the state's 500 millionaires. "I believe the bankers of our State should take leadership in encouraging capital to go into these fields. They know of the tremendous sources of idle capital which should be utilized.

"Massachusetts residents who are directors in national industrial and manufacturing organizations can help their organizations and the State a great deal by fighting to retain plants already in operation here," he continued.

Aviation Issue

Mayor Tobin told newsmen that on his return from his vacation he intends to call together all aviation interests in Boston for conferences on the expansion of the General Logan Airport, greater intra-state as well as inter-state air traffic, and that he plans to meet with representatives of all the maritime interests in the State relative to the resurrection of the port of Boston.

"Tremendous improvements have been made in our waterfront, but further improvements should be made through the extension of State credit. Before I make any recommendations to the Legislature, I want the advice of these leaders in this industry which is so vital to the prosperity of our State."

"Our greatest natural asset," he said, "is the fishing industry. At present a large portion of the catch is shipped lend-lease to the various Allies and armed forces. I am convinced that I can increase this business far beyond present levels by creating new markets and expanding the present ones.

"The millions of persons to be found between the Alleghenies and the Rockies constitute a virtually untapped field for fresh salt-water fish, and the State should co-operate by matching monies raised by the industry to put on a real advertising campaign in the middle west, even to the extent of establishing cooking classes."

Expansion of both Cape Cod and the Berkshires as winter as well as summer resorts was another item in the Mayor's scheduled proposed campaign to make people more conscious of the Commonwealth.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Monday, Nov. 13

Free Tickets for sports, theaters and other events at U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. Lib. 7968.
Dances, with Orchestra, Hostesses. 8 p. m. Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 149 Stanford Street; 5 Ruggles Street.
Officers Dances, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Newman; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.
U. S. O. Dance, The Uptown Ballroom, 241 Huntington Avenue. Service men and women invited. Hostesses. Refreshments. 8 p. m. Orchestra.
Arts and Crafts, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 7:30 p. m. Fingerpainting and leathercrafts; 5 Ruggles Street, fingerpainting.
Leathercraft Instruction, 48 Boylston Street, 7:15 p. m.
Dance Instruction, 26 Temple Place, 7:45 p. m.
"Bowling Party," 32 City Square, Charlestown, 8 p. m. Free.
Instruction in Jiu Jitsu, 48 Boylston Street, 7:30 p. m.
Sketching, Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street. Fingerpainting, 8 p. m.
Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free refreshments. Dancing.

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Combat Records of Eight N. E. Men Praised

War Activities of New England

Brilliant combat records of eight New Englanders serving with a Gruman Hellcat, Air Group 32, based on an Independence-class carrier were made public by the Navy today as the airmen were on leave before the squadron reforms and returns to combat operations.

All of the New Englanders participated in operations at the Marshall Islands, first Palau, Hollandia, second Truk, Marianas and first Philippines blows.

The men and a brief record of their deeds follows: Lieut. (jg) Harold C. Slocomb, USNR, of Winthrop, who participated in 40 strikes and 366 hours of combat flight. He is credited with probably destroying one enemy plane in the air and with the destruction of an enemy aircraft on the ground. He performed an excellent job of spotting gun fire for cruisers during the first carrier attacks on Mindanao, in which a convoy of some 25 to 30 Japanese ships were destroyed.

Lieut. (jg) William H. Stirling, Jr., USNR, of Fitchburg, who participated in 37 strikes and 330 hours of combat flight. He damaged one Japanese "Betty" en route to Palau Island March 29. On another occasion, with elevators jammed, Lieutenant Stirling was forced to bail out near the island of Mindanao, but was rescued.

Lieut. (jg) George W. Blease, USNR, of Pawtucket, R. I., who participated in 31 strikes and 295 hours of combat flight.

Aviation Ordnanceman Second Class, George J. Aboss, of Saugus, who participated in 30 strikes and 257 hours of combat flight, and who holds the Air Medal. On one occasion, his plane was riddled with enemy fire and forced to make a water landing. A destroyer rescued the crew.

Aviation Radioman Second Class, Harry L. Adriance, of Amherst, who participated in 23 strikes and 288 hours of combat flight.

Aviation Machinist's Mate Second Class, William T. Clark, Jr., Jamaica Plain, who participated in 42 strikes and 254 hours of combat flight. He was awarded the Air Medal.

Aviation Ordnanceman Second Class, William R. Mulvey, of Palmer, who participated in 42 strikes and 337 hours of combat flight. He was awarded the Air Medal.

Aviation Machinist's Mate Second Class, Robert B. Sargent, of South Weymouth, who has participated in 38 strikes and 278 hours of combat flight. He holds the Air Medal.

Censorship Lifted

Lifting of all censorship regulations, except regular Army and Navy rules, and increase of the length of the message from 25 words to 500 words is announced as applying to messages for Americans in the Philippines by Lucille J. Downs of the Red Cross Boston Area of Relief for Americans in the Philippines today.

The announcement states in part: "Instead of the 25-word message which we were first advised could be sent to prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Philippine Islands, it is now possible to send a letter of about 500 words through the Red Cross. These letters will be sent on to Washington and will be put in the hands of internees in the Philippines as soon after liberation as possible.

"This offer is good only until the 30th of November, and it is therefore necessary that letters be in the hands of the Red Cross just as soon as possible."

Return to Japan by 1950 at Latest Seen for Congregational Missionaries

By Religious News Service

Congregational Christian missionaries now in the United States from Japan believe missionaries will find it possible to return to Japan by 1950 at the latest, Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield, secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, reported at its plenary session in Boston.

Dr. Fairfield based his statement on a questionnaire sent to 22 missionaries. Twelve of the missionaries, he said, think that "active formal warfare" in the Pacific area will end by September, 1946, two by 1945, five by 1947, and three by 1948.

An overwhelming majority believe the Japanese will invite missionary teachers, social workers, and church workers back to Japan not later than September of 1948.

Reporting on plans for the return of missionaries to China, Dr. Fairchild announced that the American Board hopes all former missionaries from Foochow and Shaowu may be back by the fall of 1946.

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Patton Captures Fort Outside Metz

Continued from Page 1

ing a pincers grip on the enemy-held part of Thionville.

Armored spearheads swinging around Metz from the south punched forward on a 20-mile front 17 miles south of the Saar border.

One of these wedges by-passed the stronghold of Dieuze on its south flank and fanned out behind the famous World War I battle town of Morhange on its north flank. This wedge was reported to have reached Bermering, three miles east of Morhange where French and Germans fought in one of the first big battles of World War I, and reached Lidrezing, five miles noth of Dieuze, where flood waters loosed by Allied dam bombings protected General Patton's right flank.

Southeast of Metz the Germans were reported in front-line dispatches to be pulling out men and material before General Patton's encircling threat, but they were destroying dams on canals and rivers to the northeast of the city and holding tight.

Front reports said the Germans were pulling guns out of Metz itself, but Supreme Headquarters believed it unlikely a real evacuation was underway.

Only two railways remained to the Germans out of Metz. The southern arm of General Patton's army was within two miles of the lower line running northeast through Boulay to the Saar and close enough to interdict daylight traffic.

The second line running northeast to the Saar apparently was the target of the new thrust across the Moselle south of Thionville an important fortress town already menaced by American bridgeheads to the north.

The part of Thionville west of the Moselle already was in American hands.

Philippines:

Japanese Fight In Leyte Hills

Between the mountains and valley of Leyte there is a continual series of ridges which make fighting extremely difficult. The American 24th Division is moving down from the northern coast while the 1st Cavalry is attempting to flank Japanese positions by moving across the mountains from the east.

The combined efforts of American Navy and Army aircraft have put a temporary halt to a large-scale enemy reinforcement landing around Ormoc on Leyte Island after the first two successful enemy reinforcements of Oct. 27 and Nov. 9.

A third convoy, which attempted to land about half a division at Ormoc on Nov. 10, was sunk before troops could be unloaded.

Anticipating the Army's need for prompt air reinforcement, Admiral William F. Halsey brought aircraft carriers within range. He released naval aircraft which sank four heavy transports and six escorting destroyers—the entire convoy.

The Japanese ground troops which already had been landed—numbering about 35,000—moved quickly up to the Ormoc Valley and are making an attempt to hold the mountains surrounding Leyte Valley.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt sent a message to President Osmena of the Philippine Commonwealth Government assuring him the progress of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces in the Philippines will be "effective in a complete removal of your battle invaders."

The message was in answer to one from President Osmena congratulating him on his re-election.

Text of President Roosevelt's message: "Please accept this expression of appreciation of good wishes and congratulations brought by your message of Nov. 9. MacArthur with his valiant Army and Navy is already well on his way toward liberation of your country, in which task we are sure your people will perform their full share. I join with you in a hope that progress will be rapid and in an assurance it will be effective in a complete removal of your battle invaders."

A last-minute change in plans moved up the Leyte invasion many days.

An Army corps was at sea—headed for Yap—when Admiral Halsey, with information that the Japanese had suffered heavy fleet and air losses, recommended that the island be by-passed for the vital Philippines target.

This was related at a news conference by Col. Alfred E. Kastner, Army ground forces observer, first officer to return from Leyte.

The corps embarked at Honolulu Sept. 15, and on the next day the objective was changed. Leyte was hit Oct. 20.

China:

American Air Base At Liuchow Razed

The United States air base at Liuchow has been destroyed and evacuated, Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters announced.

The United States 14th Air Base Force struck on all fronts over the week end, destroying a Japanese Navy tender, 13 river steamers, 14 locomotives and three rail bridges in French Indo-China, an American communiqué said. Three radar stations were disabled at Yochow.

The Japanese in Kwangsi Province, however, appeared on a verge of meeting from north and east to provide a continuous land route from Canton to Manchuria.

The Japanese already were in Liuchow, last known American air base in southeast China, because General Wedemeyer's communiqué said "P-41s drew fire from Liuchow when they attacked Japanese positions in support of Chinese ground forces." The communiqué added:

"The air base at Liuchow was destroyed and evacuated Nov. 7. Most of the evacuation was done by air. The Air Transport Command made a total of 44 trips to the field, operating in extremely poor flying weather, to bring out personnel and essential equipment. Gen. (Claire L.) Chennault personally commended the Air Transport Command for its superior performance."

The 14th Air Force demolition teams set off the last bombs buried in runways and strips on Liuchow field before dawn Nov. 8 and escaped westward in jeeps.

They left behind them the debris of the base which, after the abandonment of Kweilin, stood as the main center of American air power in southeastern China. In the blackened embers was the last hope that 11th-hour deliveries of American arms and ammunition, slim though they might be, would save the foothold.

Southeastern China for a long time to come has been eliminated as a possible zone of an inland offensive against the Japanese armies.

Air Over Europe:

British Bombers Hit Tirpitz Again

British bombers dumped more 12,000-pound bombs on the wounded German battleship Tirpitz early Nov. 12, the British Air Ministry announced.

The 35,000-ton superdreadnaught was caught in Tromso Fjord along the bleak, northern coast of Norway by 32 Lancasters, not far from the place where it was hit by a similar force two weeks ago.

The Air Ministry said the bombers "landed away from base" after the attack. Another recent attack on the Tirpitz was launched from Russian fields.

American heavy bombers of the 8th and 15th Air Forces blasted German industrial and military targets with 638,880 tons of explosives through Oct. 31, the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe have just announced. The Reich itself shook under the weight of 330,000 tons.

Since the 8th Air Force began operations from England in August, 1942, and the 15th from Italy in November, 1943, bombers and fighters together destroyed 15,210 enemy planes, shooting down 12,640 and smashing the rest on the ground. Combined American losses were 5,708 bombers and 2,449 fighters, less than 2 per cent of the planes dispatched.

Eastern Front:

Russians Tighten Grip on Budapest

The Red Army, already in the southern outskirts of Budapest, increased its pressure on the besieged Danube River Capital with the capture of Monor, 14 miles to the southeast, and the seizure of enemy positions within 30 miles to the east.

A radiocast Moscow communiqué announced the fall of Monor, which meant the Russians had swept the Germans from nearly all of the 50-mile Budapest-Szolnok trunk railway.

In the push from the east, Soviet troops fanned out from captured Ujszasz, a junction on the secondary Budapest-Szolnok railway, drove 11 miles through Tapiogyorgye and Tapioszelle and captured Farmos, 30 miles from Budapest, the communique disclosed.

Dispatches from Moscow said that counterattacks by German and Hungarian troops failed to dislodge Soviet spearheads from positions in the southern suburbs of Budapest.

Meanwhile a communiqué from the headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) said his troops were storming Skoplje, a city of 65,000 in southern Yugoslavia on the Belgrade-Athens railway, and an important German position protecting the southern corridor through which some of the 100,000 enemy troops threatened with entrapment have been fleeing from the southern Balkans.

Both Berlin radiocasts and the Tito bulletin asserted that large numbers of Russian troops were surging across the Danube River near Apatin, in northern Yugoslavia, moving westward to flank the Hungarian Capital and also to head off the German retreat from the south.

Italy:

Ghiaia Canal Crossed by Allies

Patrols of the Eighth Army, crossing the Ghiaia Canal below Ravenna in Italy, have moved into a trick pine forest four miles south of the city in an advance of two miles, Allied headquarters announced.

The advance was made after German troops guarding the southern approaches to the big city on the Adriatic coast withdrew from some of their positions on the canal.

The next and final water obstacle before Ravenna is the Fiumi Uniti—less than a mile from the southern limits. The Fiumi Uniti, or "United Rivers," is formed by the Montone and Ronco which join south of Ravenna and flow into the Adriatic.

Britain Now Tied to Europe

Continued from Page 1

matic acumen and continued stress of international outlook even after such a great national catastrophe as that of the past four years.

France to attain the position marked out for it by entrance into the European Advisory Commission will require practical help from the "Big Three" especially in rebuilding and re-equipping its army and industry. With a proper understanding on both sides this can easily be achieved. Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden have now had opportunity of getting to know the new French leaders with whom they will co-operate, and this is essential.

Patton Closes In on Metz

By a Staff Artist

Americans Menace the Saar

Arrows indicate main points of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's advance against Metz. The American Third Army is only five miles from the fortress and only 17 miles south of the Saar frontier near Saarbrucken.

Reich's 'Supermen' Hide Behind Skirts

By The Associated Press

Rome, Nov. 13

The Germans pulled a new stunt in the fighting near the Ronco River in northern Italy, Nov. 11.

An Army scout car went forward to question a number of women civilians.

As it approached, a bazooka opened fire from a nearby house and hit the car.

The "women" scampered into the house from which the fire came. They were German soldiers wearing dresses.

Hitler 'Speech' Merely Adds New Mystery

Continued from Page 1

person, yesterday's manifesto declared:

"If in these times I speak seldom or little to the German people, this is due to my being at work in order to fulfill the tasks entrusted to me, and which must be fulfilled in order to turn our fortunes."

Those fortunes, the proclamation tacitly admitted, had not been going well for the Germans "since the Russian armies broke through the Romanian front on the Don in November, 1942, since the subsequent disintegration of the Italian and Hungarian formations, with all the severe consequences involved for our strategy. . . ."

Fanatic Loyalty Urged

The proclamation appealed strongly for fanatic Nazi loyalty to Hitler, and while promising that Germany would triumph despite every obstacle, declared: "We must be willing to sacrifice life in order to preserve life.

"Whoever attempts to sow doubts among others, whoever lifts a sword or throws a bomb against Germany will be mercilessly and ruthlessly destroyed."

The proclamation was devoid of references to any German military offensive, but rather placed fervent emphasis on "fanatical spirit of resistance."

It praised Japan as "our greatest ally" and said that country "has viewed the struggle from its first day as what it really is—a decisive clash in which existence itself is at stake."

In other exercises in Germany yesterday, Dr. Goebbels and other Nazi leaders held up the hara-kiri fanaticism of the Japanese as an example for Germans as they sought to pledge Germany virtually to national suicide.

Who Wrote It?

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—A report was received in London today from a person whose information usually is reliable that Hitler was under the care of four physicians last week and that his strange proclamation of yesterday commemorating the Munich beer cellar putsch may have been written by somebody else.

The doctors were named as Professor Morrell, Hitler's permanent medical adviser; Doctor Zabel, the attending physician regularly attached to his staff; Professor Horster, brain specialist who treated Field Marshal Erwin Rommel before he passed on, and Professor Sauerbruch, one of Germany's prominent surgeons.

Professor Sauerbruch operated on Hitler about eight years ago for what he called a non-malignant growth in the Führer's throat.

The same source said he had spotted six passages in Hitler's proclamation of yesterday that had been taken from the Führer's book, "Mein Kampf," and others that clearly came from some of his old speeches.

Coal Essential for Metals

Coal is necessary to produce commercial iron, zinc, nickel, copper, aluminum, requiring 1½ to 15 pounds of coal to produce 1 pound of the metals.

France's Diplomatic Equality Changes Europe's Adjustments

Continued from Page 1

out of the Bordeaux armistice of June, 1940.

For the French people the visit of Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden redeemed to a certain extent four years of occupation, and put Franco-British relations back where they were in 1939.

The French people and the French Government greatly desire to restore French-American relations in the same way. It is true that today there is momentary and superficial irritation on the part of the French toward the Americans. It is due mainly to the inevitable strains that arise whenever large numbers of troops are in another country. The same thing exactly happened in England.

American Gesture Needed

It is due also in part to the fact that the French find it hard to understand why the American military authorities give their German prisoners more to eat than many French people themselves are getting to eat. It is due partly to the impression in Paris that Washington doesn't want to meet the French halfway in improving relations.

But these are not deep-seated differences. They are surface disturbances which would disappear completely and instantly at any American gesture of friendship such as a visit of President Roosevelt to France.

Immediate and concrete results of Anglo-French talks during the Churchill-Eden stay in Paris are less evident than intangible effects. Beyond French admission to the London Commission which had already been decided, the main matters discussed seem to have been France's share in plans for the treatment of Germany.

Strength Against Germany

The French still insist that they should be given ever greater assistance in equipping themselves for fighting Germany, more uniforms, more arms, more planes, more tanks. They realize that transport difficulties make this difficult, but they point out that France has still a considerable reserve of useful manpower, some of it already well-trained, which could and should be utilized in the final stages of the battle for Germany.

Second, the French want a full share in the occupation of Germany. French admission to the London Commission which is dealing with this problem means that France can now count on full satisfaction in this matter. The French representative on the committee is expected to be René Massigli, Ambassador to London.

Hitler Succeeded?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A clandestine German-language radiocast said yesterday that Berlin diplomatic circles are perturbed by the discovery that a Government printing plant has been printing a number of official forms in which Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler is named leader of the German state and nation, instead of Hitler.

Among other forms, the printing plant is said to have printed 4,000,000 copies of a new oath of allegiance for the use of the army, the text of which reads as follows:

"I swear unto God this holy oath that I shall obey unconditionally Heinrich Himmler, the leader of the German Reich and nation, Reichsführer SS and supreme commander of the armed forces, and that I shall be ready to sacrifice my life for the sake of this oath at any time and in the spirit of a brave soldier."

Additional Honors Go To Commander Bulkeley

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Commander John D. Bulkeley, PT boat hero who received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his part in the removal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur from Corregidor when the Philippines fell, has been decorated again.

The Third Naval District announced yesterday he has been awarded the Legion of Merit for participation in the invasion of France. Bulkeley, from June 6 until July 14, commanded motor torpedo boat squadrons operating in the Bay of Seine off the new Allied beachhead in Normandy.

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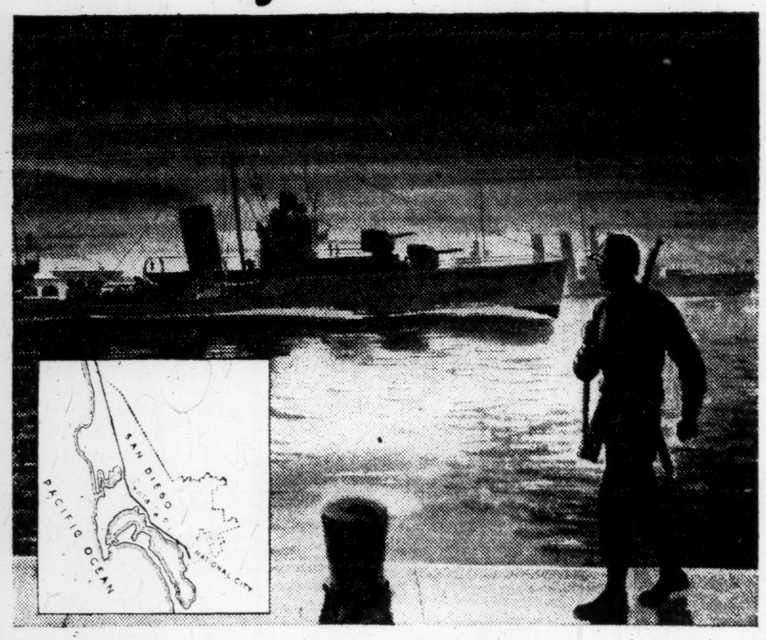

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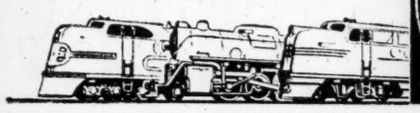
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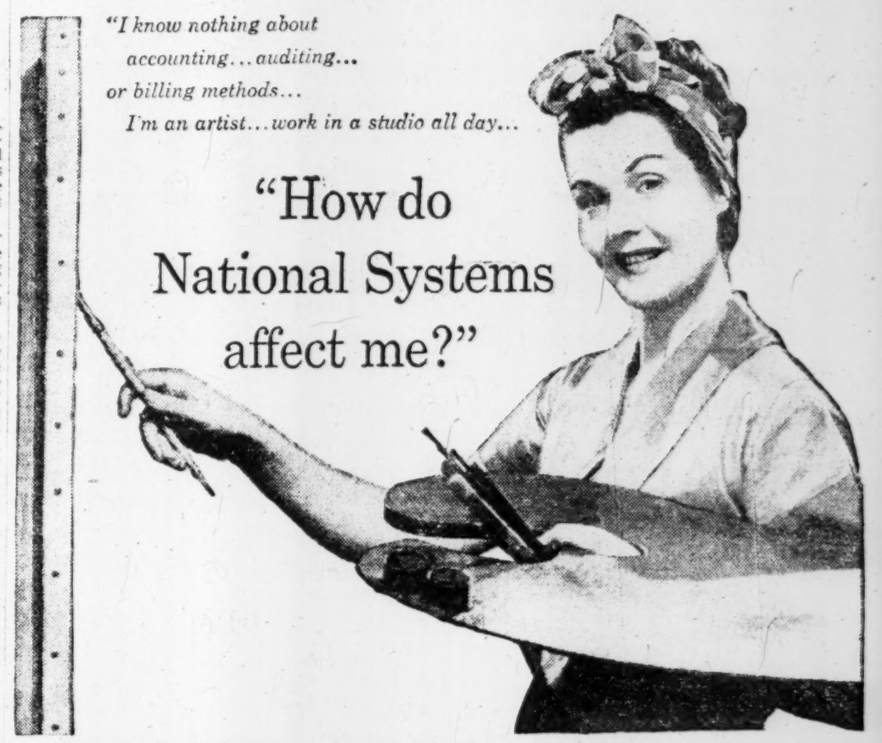
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German Use of V-2 Limited By Big Drain on Oil Supply

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13—While today's German High Command communiqué tells of continued attack on London by both V-1 and V-2 weapons, British attention is turned to ways of combating the new V-2 long-range rocket device.

It is recognized here that any direct defense is most likely out of the question against a weapon that falls from the stratosphere at about 2,000 miles an hour. But indirectly British and American heavy bombers are striking at the V-2 through sustained attacks on Nazi oil plants and at communications by which rockets and their fuel are brought up to the launching sites.

The RAF alone hit synthetic oil stores and hydrogeneration plants and other targets with 10,000 tons of bombs last week.

Huge Gasoline Consumption

If reports are true that each rocket burns nearly 2,500 gallons of gasoline per minute, totaling about 12,500 gallons to deliver one ton of explosive on Britain, then it certainly ranks as one of the most extravagant weapons ever devised. At that rate it is likely to increase the severe strain on Germany's already precarious oil situation.

Meanwhile in some ways southern England is relieved that the screen of secrecy has been largely lifted from the V-2 expressions of admiration and sympathy from the United States, Paris, and other parts of the world have had their usual bracing effect. British folk are complimentary about the way the Americans kept the earlier news of the V-2 from getting into the newspapers.

Pictures of Damage

But in another way southern Englanders are perhaps more jumpy as the result all the publicity and pictures of V-2 damage which have been appearing at the week end. These pictures leave no doubt how severe is the damage where a rocket falls, even though the blast damage isn't as widespread as the V1 or flying bomb.

Just to reassure anxious stargazers some British newspapers today print warnings that celestial meteors—the old sort which do not hit the earth—are to be expected in the next three nights.

They likely to appear as brilliant streaks of light flashing across the sky. Britishers are advised that they needn't fling themselves on the ground for the celestial meteors which will disintegrate into dust before reaching the earth. At the same time, some Britishers won't be taking any chances—just in case they made a mistake in identification.

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Left Blocs in Italy United on Republic

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP)—Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist Minister Without Portfolio, and Pietro Nenni, Socialist leader, addressing 20,000 cheering Romans observing the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Russian Revolution yesterday, pledged unity of Communists and Socialists in seeking establishment of an Italian republic.

The gathering in the moss-grown ruins of the palace of the Caesars was the largest popular demonstration since the liberation of Rome. The speakers said the reactionaries were intriguing to regain power in Italy by "a preventative stroke."

Signor Togliatti reminded the throng that the Russian Revolution occurred "in a nation more devastated and mutilated by war than the Italy of today" and asserted "the workers understood that salvation lay only in creating a state of liberty for all workers."

Signor Nenni appealed for a swifter purge of Fascists and for full support of the National Committee of Liberation and pledged that his party would remain united with the Communists "until independence, liberty and a republic" were achieved.

'Lie Low' Ordered

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP) — Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, pointing out that winter has brought an inevitable slowing down of the Italian campaign, ordered Italian Patriots north of the battle line today to "lie low" and cease large-scale organized activity.

In a message broadcast from Allied headquarters, a spokesman for Sir Harold told the Patriots to keep their weapons oiled and take advantage of any "targets of opportunity" and continue general sabotage.

A. P. Suit Arguments Set For Hearing on Dec. 5

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — The Supreme Court today set Tuesday, Dec. 5, as the new date for hearing oral argument on the Government's civil antitrust suit against the Associated Press.

The argument had been scheduled for today, but was postponed because of illness in the family of John T. Cahill of New York City, chief counsel for the A. P.

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Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

Yank Bomb-Hits Hem Japanese Battleship in Sulu Sea

American bombs hem in a Japanese Kongo-class battleship as it tries to escape 13th Air Force bombers in the Sulu Sea recently. The battleship was part of an enemy task force that attempted to attack the American invasion army on Leyte, Philippines.

Osmena Treads Lightly In Leyte Investigation

Continued from Page 1

other persons who filled minor civil jobs during Leyte's 29 months under Japanese domination.

Many Undoubtedly Guilty

Many of prisoners undoubtedly were guilty of some degree of connivance. Others are believed by many officials to be entirely innocent of such charges.

Outside in the streets of Tacloban, it is possible to distinguish a rapidly crystallizing line of demarcation between those who are convinced certain prisoners should be convicted and punished and those who are equally convinced same prisoners are innocent.

President Osmena, fortunately, was successful, through constant appeals and airplanes leaflets, in putting a quick stop to the earlier practice of shooting suspects and asking questions afterward.

Public Sentiment Divided

Now that his Government has succeeded in establishing primary control, it faces mounting divisions in public sentiment which force it to take further immediate action.

It is a situation packed with potential political repercussions which if not properly handled might do considerable damage to the youthful liberation Government.

For this reason, President Osmena has adopted a policy of extreme caution.

Super "Grand Jury"

The first official move he had made was the setting up of a sort of super-grand jury consisting of three Cabinet members and two local Filipino lawyers to investigate cases.

They are empowered to investigate the authority upon which the prisoners are being held in jail and the validity of the charges.

After public hearings, a board will present evidence to the President and recommend action to be taken later in public trials conducted under the Government's judicial branch.

President Osmena, therefore, has been personally able to establish control in a situation which might easily have led to mob rule such as sometimes happened in Europe.

Personal Investigation

When the President first came ashore with the invasion forces, and despite his preoccupation with the purely mechanical problems of finding office space for his Government, he immediately embarked upon a personal investigation of certain Filipinos who had served under the Japanese in civil-administration jobs.

He told me in a personal interview that as a result of these off-the-record investigations, he was convinced that for the most part the over-all loyalty and patriotism of the mass of Filipinos had not been polluted.

He pointed out that every Filipino could not take up a gun and fight with the guerrillas in the hills. And he explained that someone had to maintain a semblance of civil administration, especially when the Japanese had declared they would permit the independence of the normal Commonwealth and Municipal Administration.

He studiously refused to use the word "collaborationists" in referring to suspects.

President Osmena recognizes that he is setting a pattern for dealing with a type of problem which is certain to become more acute as the reconquest campaign progresses in the Philippines.

He is forced to tread lightly because many Filipinos who still are serving under the Japanese occupation authorities will be watching closely the present investigations.

Moreover, the Government is anxious to avoid any action which might furnish the Japanese in the Philippines with propaganda ammunition.

Penal-Code "Loopholes"

One complexity is the fact that the trials will be held under the Commonwealth Government penal codes, which leave the definition of "collaborationist" extremely nebulous. Unless a suspect can be shown to have committed some specific act of treason or disloyalty against the Commonwealth Government and the United States, there is very little chance of securing conviction.

Under the terms of Article 114, the Commonwealth penal code charge of treason must be proved on the testimony of two witnesses to an overt act or else confession by the defendant in open court. Even then, after such testimony is procured, the prosecutor will have to handle claims of coercion which, if proved, could throw the case out of court.

In the case of the Japanese puppet President of the Philippines, Jose Laurel, there probably will be no difficulty in securing sufficient evidence to set up an air-tight case on the ground of his having declared war against the United States Government, under which the Commonwealth Government operates as a sort of political protege.

There are, however, countless other Filipinos who served or still are serving under the Japanese, and who might be regarded as merely adept at treading a tight rope, somewhere between collaboration and opposition.

Neither the United States Government nor the Army will take any part in the investigation or trials of collaborationists. In France and Italy, the task was facilitated by active aid of the United States Army intelligence authorities.

British and French Rekindle Traditions of Long Friendship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13 — Entente cordiale burned anew in countless British homes at the week end as Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Gen. Charles de Gaulle in in Paris rekindled traditional friendship and working partnership between their two countries.

This sudden and spontaneous popular British reaction to the latest events in Paris is perhaps of even greater long-term importance than the diplomatic reaction. For it was the ordinary folk of Britain and France who seemed most bitterly disillusioned about each other by the repercussions of the fall of France and the evacuation of Dunkirk.

Hard Things Said

At the time Paris was liberated, I was talking with a French girl who had served throughout the war in a British WAAF uniform. She told me sadly, "Such hard things have been said to me here in England about France. I admit the French people have said the same about England." And some hard things continued to be said even after France's liberation.

But this week end has brought transformation. Mr. Churchill, miking his supreme contribution to the rebirth of France, was moved even to tears of emotion at his reception in Paris. And his feelings echoed through British homes last night as radio programs reported General de Gaulle and the French press voicing unstinted praise of Britain.

It seems that at one stroke suspicions and estrangements have at last given place to a far more potent and profound truth which is, that both nations have learned far-reaching lessons from this war—France under German conquest and Britain under threat of invasion and almost ceaseless bombardment.

Admire Each Other

Oversensitiveness about the niceties of national honor and prestige were put aside this week end as each nation spoke right from the heart of its admiration of what the other has endured.

But with that new generous outlook both nations seem to have grasped more clearly the significance of the fact that old ideas of security are today meaningless. Maginot lines and rivers and even the sea are seen to have disappeared as a defensive barrier—completely outdated by rockets and flying bombs.

And so today, the British press with one accord calls for new unity with France — not merely public profession of unity but unity through a common policy in building international collaboration and bringing a richer life to the peoples of Europe.

G. I. Joins Nazis But 'Twas Brief

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY, Nov. 3. Delayed. (AP)—The other night Private John S. Hilderbrand, of Oakmont, Pa., escaped execution or capture by voluntarily joining up with the German army—but briefly.

Private Hilderbrand and a First Infantry Division buddy, Private Glen Curran, of Fairmont, W. Va., were on outpost patrol in the German home defenses beyond the Siegfried Line when they separated. Private Hildebrand, noticing that some Germans lacked helmets, hid his own headgear in the bushes. Just as he finished, up came a German noncom. He grunted something in German. "Ja, Ja." Private Hildebrand grunted back.

A few seconds later American machine-gun and artillery fire swept the area. Private Hildebrand decided that this was a good time to resign from the German army. He crawled into a shell hole until things quieted down, then worked his way back to his own lines where he was commended by the company commander, Capt. Lawrence J. Bour, Scranton, Pa.

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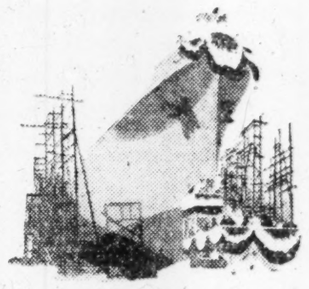
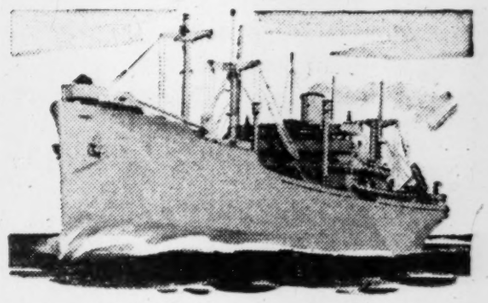
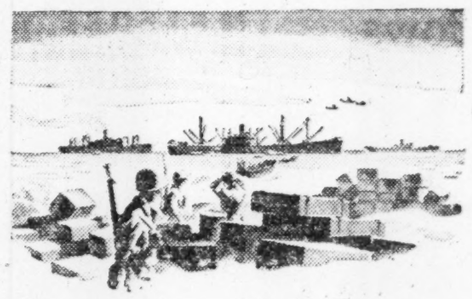

S. S. Frederick Victory, launched recently at Baltimore, is named for Frederick, Maryland

FIRST "VICTORY" BUILT ON ATLANTIC COAST
assigned to the United Fruit Company . . . for war duty

Hard a-starboard! Before a new ship is accepted by the U. S. Maritime Commission for war service, she must pass severe tests at sea. The S. S. Frederick Victory on her guarantee run responded smoothly in all maneuvers—a high tribute to her designers and builders.


Over 16 knots! "Victories" are greyhound freighters. They have a great war role *now*, and a big part to play in America's postwar Merchant Marine, too! The United Fruit Company is proud to be selected to operate the first Victory ship to be built on the East coast.


88 ships are now operated on war duty by the United Fruit Company, under the direction of the War Shipping Administration, transporting troops, food, ammunition and supplies to battle fronts. 35 of these are the Company's own ships of the famous Great White Fleet; 53 are government-owned vessels.

V-E DAY WILL MEAN EVEN GREATER TASKS FOR OUR MERCHANT MARINE

Experts estimate that it will take from 2 to 3 times the merchant tonnage now supplying the war in Europe to bring the same weight of arms to bear against the Japs. Liberated areas, too, are urgently in need of food and supplies. Many more ships—thousands more seamen—will be needed to swing these immense tasks.

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The rich agricultural storehouse of Middle America—normally served by the refrigerated ships of the Great White Fleet—stands ready to aid. Great cargoes of nutritious tropical foods can be sent wherever they are needed . . . *bananas, grapefruit, sugar, coffee, cocoa* . . . as soon as ships can be spared to carry them.

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Choice pre-war quality woolens in handsome patterns, distinctively designed and tailored with every nicety of fit and finish.

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President Set to Use Vote Mandate

Continued from Page 1

1 as a tentative date but had received no reply from Mr. Roosevelt.

Report Due

Chairman Davis said the Board expects to receive reports in the steel case by Nov. 15, and plans to submit its long-awaited cost-of-living report to President Roosevelt tomorrow unless comments from industry and labor members, expected today, should delay the cost-of-living report.

Mr. Roosevelt is not expected to have any big controversies with the outgoing Congress. Its concluding session will run four or five weeks. Its membership now includes 85 so-called "lame ducks" who lost their seats, either through primary or election contests. Part of the time Congress is in Washington, Mr. Roosevelt may be away.

The meeting of the big three—Mr. Roosevelt, Premier Joseph Stalin, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill—appears essential to solve vexing war and postwar problems.

Mr. Roosevelt also is expected to push for world-security legislation from the Senate while the terms of his election mandate are hot. Defeat of ex-isolationists in scattered areas all over the country produced a more favorable atmosphere for internationalism in the new Senate. Mr. Roosevelt is apt to seize his opportunity.

Opposition Likely

On the other hand, foreign-policy opposition will find defenders. For example Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, and on the Republican side: Hiram Johnson of California, Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, Clyde M. Reed of Kansas, Raymond E. Willis of Indiana, George D. Aiken of Vermont, and probably Senator-elect Homer Capehart of Indiana. In addition, there is Robert M. LaFollette, Progressive, of Wisconsin.

The important Senate Foreign Relations Committee will have lost five of its 23 members, if Senator Davis' defeat is confirmed All five were on the isolationist side, three Democrats: Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, and Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, and two Republicans, Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, and Senator Davis.

In addition, defeated Senator Nye was Chairman of the Committee on Republican Senatorial Appointments.

The Foreign Relations Committee is apt to be strongly changed in viewpoint as an election result.

In the House, the Dies Committee appears to have been finished, for it lost 50 per cent of its eight-man membership through the primaries, retirement, or the election. The chairman, Martin Dies (D) of Texas, failed to run; Representatives Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama and John M. Costello (D) of California were defeated in the primaries, and a fourth, Fred E. Busbey (R) from Illinois was defeated in the election.

The House Committee to Investigate the Seizure of Montgomery Ward & Co. also has apparently suffered a crippling blow by the defeat in Illinois of Representative Charles S. Dewey (R), who led the demand for the investigation.

Beginning tomorrow the Senate is expected to give top priority to a House-approved omnibus flood-control measure and the House to a Senate-approved bill to authorize expenditure of $1,350,000,000 to match state funds in a three-year postwar highway-building program.

"Must legislation" confronting both houses include an extension of the second War Powers Act, which expires Dec. 31, and a renewal of the law, expiring Dec. 7, which extended the period for court-martial proceedings against Maj. Walter C. Short and Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel in connection with the Pearl Harbor attack.

Waves Welcome Washers

Lever Bros.

Laundry Jam Breaks in Tub-Bound Surf

There's an added crispness and sparkle about uniforms and washday smiles at the Navy barracks for Waves at Cleveland, Ohio, officials report, since, after months of struggle at old-fashioned tubs, a call from the 1,000 Waves there brought 10 modern washing machines from the Apex Electrical Manufacturing Company. Laundering will not be so difficult now.

Nazis Deploy for War III, Kilgore Report Charges

Continued from Page 1

preparations while concentrating on military disarmament of the Reich and collection of reparations.

This mistake must not be repeated, the senators assert. They have amassed evidence to show that the Nazis, facing certain defeat of their armies, already are establishing manufacturing subsidiaries in neutral countries abroad. The name of Bofors, a Swedish armament firm, is prominently mentioned as one of the neutral concerns through which Krupp evaded restrictions of the Versailles Treaty. Similar ruses on a world-wide scale already are being perpetrated, the report adds.

Argentine Move Denounced

Particular interest is aroused by the appearance of this report at a moment when the 20 American governments, excluding Argentina, are weighing an Argentine proposal for a conference to restore that country to an honored place in the community of Western Hemisphere nations. This Argentine diplomatic initiative is denounced by exiled leaders of all Argentine political parties, including the conservatives under Dr. Rodolfo Moreno, as a diversionary move to cover transfer of secret Nazi war inventions and plans for World War III to Argentina by submarine.

Specifically mentioning South American, Swiss, and Netherlands firms as masks for German interests abroad, the subcommittee calls for a thorough analysis of those interests as one of the first tasks of the Allied Military Commission in Germany.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Pueblo Argentino, issued by the Argentine opposition at Montevideo, Uruguay, cites figures showing how a metallurgical firm, Sema, with predominantly Nazi capital and direction, is receiving active support of the Farrell regime. Another example cited is that Fritz Mandel, Austrian arms trader, is running four Argentine bicycle factories of the kind that were easily converted to manufacture guns as part of the secret Nazi armament race in Europe.

While Argentina under its pro-Nazi military dictatorship offers the most logical hideaway in the world for Nazi war plans, the ramification of German cartels extends even into the United States and Britain.

The Kilgore report dwells on the numbing effect exerted by German cartels in the two decades between the World Wars. "German industrialists," the report states, "backed by the Government which they had forced to do their bidding . . . blackmailed their way into world markets. They launched a second conspiracy for world domination. Using commercial relations, in particular the cartel system, as a weapon, they rearmed their own country and disarmed their prospective victims."

Leading American and British firms were caught in this net that bound their productive capacity while releasing Nazi war energies, the Senators add. The solution is "to continue to ferret out and destroy all centers of German economic power and resistance throughout the world.

"The elimination of German aggressive forces requires also the liquidation throughout the world of the economic outposts of Nazism. This undertaking demands co-operative action by the United Nations. The pooling of information will be necessary in order to get a complete picture of the German network of economic penetration.

"All German property in the United Nations, including the liberated nations, should be confiscated, and Nazi cloaks and collaborators divested of their holdings and their management powers."

Such measures, including prohibition of cartels, the subcommittee holds, are essential not only for preventing another World War, but for making possible a postwar production 1½ times as high as the peaks of industrial output before the war.

Security Accord

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., said today he found Latin-American ambassadors in basic agreement with the Dumbarton Oaks international security plan.

He added at his news conference that he had received a number of oral responses in addition to formal memoranda submitted by Venezuela and Uruguay and considered all of them analytical and helpful.

Saying that while different ideas were brought out by the Latin-American representatives during three meetings, Mr. Stettinius emphasized that they could not be considered as attacks on the Dumbarton Oaks agreement.

Uruguay's memorandum proposed revival of the League of Nations, while the Venezuelan plan was understood also to seek greater small-nation assurances than are embodied in the present security outline.

Mr. Stettinius also told reporters today that Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss is expected to return shortly from his post at Chungking which he resigned at about the time Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell was recalled.

Ambassador Ertegun

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Mehmet Munir Ertegun, who passed on here Nov. 11, was dean of the Washington diplomatic corps and for 10 years had been Ambassador from Turkey.

In a message of condolence to President Inonu of Turkey, President Roosevelt said "you must be proud of his able record here and the officials of this Government who have learned to appreciate Ambassador Ertegun's personal integrity and noble and kindly spirit share in your loss."

With Ambassador Ertegun's passing, Ambassador Robert Van Der Straten Ponthoz, Belgian Chief of Mission, becomes the senior diplomat in Washington.

President Roosevelt issued this statement:

"I am deeply grieved at the news of the sudden death of my personal friend, the Turkish Ambassador, Mehmet Munir Ertegun.

"Turkish interests in this country have been ably represented by him for more than 10 years and during this period I, along with hundreds of others both in and out of the Government, have come to esteem him as a diplomat of the highest type—kindly, sincere, and accomplished. His personal integrity was outstanding.

"I am sending my condolences to President Inonu of Turkey, in the loss of such an able servant of the Turkish Government. My own Government feels this loss deeply."

Steps Urged Upon France To Prevent Civil War

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP)—Talks aimed at modification of the policies of Gen. Francisco Franco's regime to avert a renewal of the Spanish civil war were proposed yesterday by Miguel Maura, Spanish Republican representative, to Jose Antonio San Groniz, Spanish Ambassador to Rome now visiting in Paris.

World's 'Y.W.' Re-establishes Ties in Liberated Countries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—In connection with a nation-wide celebration of its 50th anniversary next Sunday, the World's Young Women's Christian Association announced today that it has already re-established contact with Y. W. officers in three liberated nations—Belgium, Italy, and Romania.

A letter received from Miss Mary Rossi, National General Secretary of the Italian Y. W. C. A., discloses plans for a national conference "as soon as we can get in touch with the people up north."

Reports received at world headquarters here indicate that in Belgium all the Y. W. C. A. clubs which had been closed since 1942 were reopened the day after liberation.

A cable from the Romanian Y. W. C. A. President requests an early visit from a representative of the World's Association.

Emissaries already have been chosen to go into each of the liberated areas as soon as possible to help in reorganizing the associations, Miss M. Marianne Mills of London, Assistant General Secretary here, says.

Miss Ruth Woodsmall, General Secretary of the World's Y. W., is already in Europe planning steps to eradicate the effect of the war on the life of women in various countries.

She has written to headquarters: "We know there has been a wide divergence of experience, that we have within the World's Y. W. C. A. members in countries on both sides of the conflict and in neutral nations and that our fellowship after the war will include associations from victor and vanquished nations. We do not over-simplify these inevitable postwar differences. But in spite of the tensions of peace, which may be even greater than the strains of war, we count on the renewal of our fellowship on the deep level of our oneness in the Christian faith."

The 50th anniversary of the World Y. W. C. A. will be celebrated here next Sunday with a service in the Washington Cathedral, with music by Miss Dorothy Maynor, famous Negro singer. The Executive Committee of the World Organization on which 18 countries are now represented, held its first meeting in London, Nov. 26 1894. Miss Ruth Rouse, of London, now residing in New Haven, Conn., is present President. World headquarters are in Geneva, but since the war there has also been an administrative center in Washington.

Myers Boosts Lead Over Senator Davis

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 13 (AP)—The majority of Francis J. Myers, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, over incumbent Republican Senator James J. Davis increased to more than 11,000 today on the basis of the unofficial tabulation.

A correction in Allegheny County figures by the Tri-State Election Bureau, which assembles the returns for the county, including the City of Pittsburgh, gave Mr. Myers 313,615 votes and Senator Davis 241,808.

On the basis of Tri-State's correction, the new state totals are 1,728,658 for Mr. Myers and 1,717,161 for Senator Davis. The change increased Mr. Myers' apparent lead from 1,539 to 11,497 with the soldier vote, estimated at close to 300,000, still to be tabulated.

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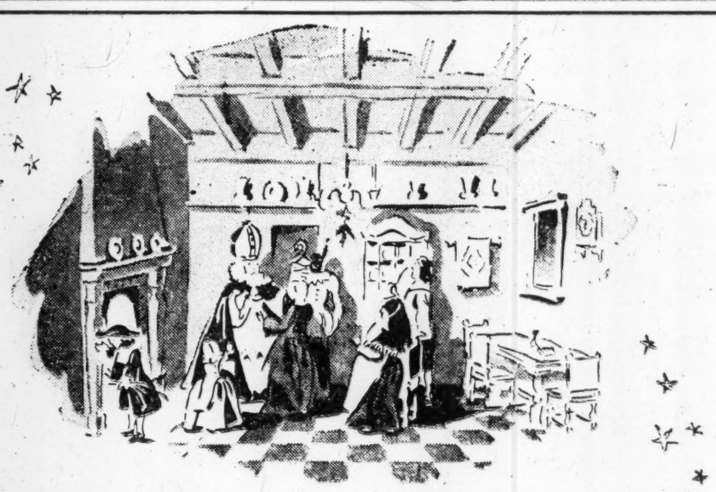
The Christmas Store

Blue Grass Christmas by Elizabeth Arden

Dashingly, enchantingly Elizabeth Arden's spirited Blue Horse with its long-acclaimed pink laurels is prancing on this famous creator's perfumes, powders, prettifiers, bearing the joy of the season. These are the exquisite enchanters every feminine heart longs for, loves . . . little extravagances she would not buy for herself. These, then, are the perfect presents to give her . . . for, after all, it is Christmas.

W&L.—Toiletries, Aisle 11, First Floor

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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They're executed in cunning Doll House proportions so the youngsters who see them will gurgle with glee. And rendered in such exquisite detail that grown-ups will become absorbed with their sensitive craftsmanship. Each scene is accompanied by a story explaining the origin of that particular tradition. We urge you to enjoy the panorama in its entirety—soon and often. Perhaps you'll be stirred to quote Clement Moore's "To All Merry Christmas"—right out loud. Certainly you will feel it, deep in your heart.

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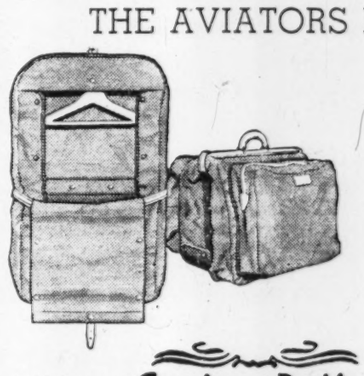

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Market Seen in Americas for 'LST' Types

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — North American shipyards that built craft for European and Pacific invasion operations are likely to obtain postwar orders for smaller vessels to be employed on inland navigation routes in South America.

Brazilian and Uruguayan technicians have been paying close attention to the performances of this species of craft, which they consider eminently suitable for employment under their individual and joint plans for expanding waterway commerce, especially along rivers with capricious currents and excessively variable widths or depths.

A Brazilian technical commission recently came to Uruguay, armed with the latest catalogues of American shipyards which turned out invasion craft, and talking over prospects with their Uruguayan colleagues, chiefly in connection with the official Montevideo scheme for carrying more commerce, nationally and internationally, by river routes.

It is emphasized here that the immediate postwar program of Uruguayan domestic development, while concerned considerably with home manufacturing, also gives preferential attention to river and coastal transport.

Plans Approved

The cabinet of President Amézaga has approved plans for an enlarged mercantile marine and has served notice that Uruguay will endeavor to restore its old and prosperous transit trade with Paraguay, facilitated by a free-uort zone in Colonia on the Rio de la Plata.

Colonia is immediately across the river from Buenos Aires, where, naturally, any Uruguayan bid for transit trade with Paraguay will be watched with more than ordinary commercial interest. Paraguay earlier this year was given "free-port" facilities by Argentine "sphere of influence."

The Uruguayan Government intends to make far greater use of its river system for internal trade and for intercourse with Brazil. A national committee on coastal navigation issued a report, indorsed by the Cabinet just prior to arrival of the Brazilian commission, recommending utilization of the Rio Negro, which bisects Uruguay and of the fluvial system of the Merin Lagoon near the Atlantic Coast.

Increased Trade Envisaged

Use of the Merin system is envisaged for increasing trade with Rio Grande territories—between the Uruguayan ports of Rio Branco, Charpueada and San Miguel and those of Pelotas, Rio Grande, and Porto Alegre of Brazil.

Included in the plan are proposals to make the Rio Uruguay navigable for the whole of its length by constructing a 75-mile canal to circumvent the only obstacle, the Salto Grande, whose falls would be exploited for hydraulic power. Argentine technicians also are interested in this project at the international cross-rivers.

A cerain amount of widening, dredging and canalization will be necessary in all the rivers to complete the ambitious plans for expansion of international river traffic, but Uruguayan confidence is reflected in completed blueprints for inland navigation companies with mixed national and private capital.

No special Uruguayan interest is evinced in overseas traffic, as distinct from river and coastal carriage. Apart from littoral and river traffic with Argentina and Brazil, principal trading is done with Britain and the United States, and it is on these two countries that it relies for its most essential imports. They also buy most of Uruguay's produce, so this country does not have to be concerned about ocean shipping.

Postwar Programs

Recently, and especially since diplomatic relations were established with Moscow, there have been mutual endeavors to increase trade with Soviet Russia. Two Russian shipping campaigns are reported making preliminary contacts for establishing regular services. Uruguayan tanners are forming an expert consortium for postwar trade with that country.

Uruguay, meanwhile, has served notice that, in postwar planning, it does not intend to remain purely an agricultural and pastoral country. Government spokesmen are proclaiming Uruguay's ambition to expand and extend industrially.

The Uruguayan argument, advanced officially, is that the standard of living in countries which depend solely on the products of the soil is lower than those which have developed themselves industriallly. It is asked that American and British traders assist this development by bringing experience and a capitalization to the country, the capital not to exceed 49 per cent so that control of the national economy will be preserved by Uruguayans.

The Uruguayan plan to stimulate part manufacture of the country's primary products, notably wool and skins. It is understood that certain British and American businessmen, having studied the proposals, are of the opinion that partial Uruguayan processing is possible and in certain cases preferable and much more in accordance with the natural economic development of the country than total processing in Uruguayan establishments.

Perfect Tee—On Slag

Wide World

Wrecking Ball Scores Ace in Balance

A freakish, perfect-balance role was played by this five-ton steel wrecking ball when, dropped from a crane magnet to break up steel slag at the Pratt and Letchworth Company plant in Buffalo, N. Y., it came to rest on an area 2¾ by 3¾ inches.

U. S. Has One Friend on Saipan

By the Associated Press

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC. Delayed.—Someone on Saipan, long closed to anything American, had the courage and the hope to take red, white and blue cloth and mould it into the symbol of America, patiently, secretly.

July 4, 1944, the Second Marine Regiment pushed to Mutcho Point and secured the city of Garapan to break the back of the Japanese defenders of Saipan.

Corporal David Brown of Ashland, Ky., entered a rubble-strewn house to dodge sniper fire.

"It was a little house," he said, "and badly battered by artillery. Among the litter was an American flag."

That night David Brown told the story to Corporal Frederick R. Brown of Bakersfield, Calif.

The flag was carried in the California Brown's knapsack through the Saipan and Tinian campaigns.

As one Marine said, "At least one person on that bloody rock must have been our friend. The poor guy certainly was lonesome."

Michigan to Pay All Bonds And Light Capitol Dome

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 13 (AP)—The lights in the dome of Michigan's Capitol Building, dark since Pearl Harbor under blackout restrictions, will be lighted Wednesday in celebration of the State's being entirely free of bonded indebtedness. And they'll be on regularly thereafter.

On Wednesday, State Treasurer D. Hale Brake disclosed today, $2,433,000 in highway improvement bonds will be paid off, leaving the State free of bonded debt for the first time since 1917.

Report Shows Deep Inroads By War on Child Labor Laws

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Advances made in child labor and compulsory education laws prior to World War II have become dangerously reversed within the past few years, according to a report made public here by the National Child Labor Committee today.

The reserve trend, which has been brought about by unprecedented wartime increases in child labor, both legal and illegal, has already reduced high school enrollment by 1,000,000 and boosted the number of employed children 14 to 17 years old to 3,000,000, which is 500,000 more than in 1920, the report says.

While the draft has had some effect on school enrollment, the great drop in school attendance is attributed mainly to the number of young boys and girls who have left school to work. With this development, the report declares, has come a lowering of scholastic and legislative standards.

Weak state laws that still permit children of 14 to leave school for work, failing to set hour limits or providing specifications for working conditions, and a shortage of inspectors to check on illegal employment of minors, is also part of the picture.

Although "the flood of bills to relax child labor and compulsory education laws so far has been held in check sufficiently to prevent wholesale breakdown of legal standards, the report sees the trend forcing "a new conception of the role of children in modern society."

"The new concept of child labor carries with it the responsibility of seeing that the additional years of education given to children are fruitful," Homer Folks, Chairman Emeritus of the Committee holds. "A 'child labor' program no longer means merely keeping young children out of industry; it means positive measures to prepare young people for work and to aid in developing suitable employment opportunities for them."

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BAD NEWS!

ALONG with all the good news of victories abroad, comes some very bad news here at home.

Fat salvage collections are TAKING A NOSE DIVE in many sections of the country.

* * *

That can mean just one thing! Too many of us are letting the good news GO TO OUR HEADS. Too many believe that, with the collapse of Germany, we can relax.

Don't these people know that the battle of Germany is just one chapter in this global war—and that we still have a long, tough road to travel in the East?

* * *

Even the TOTAL DEFEAT OF GERMANY can't help us one bit as far as the fat situation is concerned. And for a specific reason: IT'S THE JAPS WHO HAVE OUR FATS.

Our fat shortage troubles began when Japan moved into the Pacific areas and cut us off from ONE BILLION POUNDS of fats and oils we used to import every year. The Japs are still there—and we're still cut off.

* * *

So we must continue saving used fats to help make up that loss. To help make the munitions, synthetic rubber, emergency supplies, soaps and other materials needed to finish the war, WE MUST SAVE EVEN HARDER THAN EVER. So let's get busy and send the fat collections climbing up all across America! THE NEED IS SO URGENT, our government gives you 4c and 2 free red points for every pound saved!

SO KEEP SAVING USED FATS UNTIL V-J DAY—the day when we can celebrate final victory over our last and toughest enemy—Japan.

Approved by WFA and OPA. Paid for by Industry

New Jeep Follows Lead Like Dobbin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Now comes a "jeep" that can be led like a horse.

This newest adaptation of the Army's most versatile vehicle, reports the November issue of Air Force, official United States Air Forces magazine, is called the "jungle jeep" and is designed for use in areas inaccessible to larger vehicles.

Resembling an oversized toy wagon, the "jungle jeep" has a flat platform instead of seats. The engine is underneath, and a motorcycle-type hand throttle and hand-operated lever brake are mounted on a swivel tiller bar that replaces the steering wheel, thus permitting the operator to lead, follow, or ride the vehicle over rough terrain.

'Santa' En Route to G. I.'s With 50,000,000 Gifts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—About 50,000,000 Christmas packages are now en route to American troops overseas, the Army said today.

The shipment represents the greatest mass movement of package mail ever to leave this country. Delivery of the packages to the G. I. Joes will be by every type of Army transportation, ranging from dog teams in the Arctic to camels in Africa and from special parachutes to jeeps and trucks.

Many Men Now at War Reported Avoiding Release

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Many servicemen do not want to come marching home now or after the war's end, says Omar B. Ketchum, national legislative officer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Instead they prefer to remain in the armed forces where their pay check may equal or exceed their civilian salary, Mr. Ketchum said in a statement. He added that many enlisted men mostly high-ranking noncommissioned officers, have written his office urging the V. of F. W. to intercede against their release.

Wac Pearl Harbour Needs No Other War Reminder

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13 (AP)—Pearl Harbour is the name of a new Wac.

Mrs. Pearl O. Harbour of North Hollywood, Calif., has joined up and is the seventh member of her family to enter the service of her country, the Army has announced.

Her son, Sergeant Ronald Harbour, Jr., fought on Saipan and is now in a rest camp. All five of her brothers are now in combat areas.

You probably don't expect to depend on a horse and surrey for future transportation. But consider this fact, which is brought out by government surveys—approximately 800,000 cars will wear out this winter.

To help keep your car from becoming one of these 800,000, ask your nearby Sinclair H-C Gasoline Dealer to Sinclair-ize your car for Winter now. This fall change-over service protects vital parts against wear and breakdowns as your car manufacturer recommends.

Sinclair Refining Company BUY WAR BONDS

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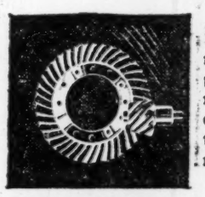

SAVES WEAR ON transmission and differential gears in cold weather. Summer-grade lubricants are drained and replaced with tough Sinclair lubricants of right grade for winter.

SAVES MOTOR WEAR in cold weather—helps prevent the formation of dangerous sludge by draining and flushing the crankcase—refilling with Sinclair Pennsylvania or Opaline Motor Oil—winter-grade.

SAVES CHASSIS wear in cold weather—by lubricating bearings, springs, shackles and other vital parts as your car manufacturer recommends. Front wheels protected by special lubrication.

SAVES COOLING SYSTEM by cleaning out the rust and sludge, tightening hose connections and putting in the right amount of anti-freeze.

SAVES BATTERY and helps assure fast starts. Service includes checking and refilling battery with water, checking battery connections and testing strength of battery. Spark plugs tested, too.

SAVES TIRES by carefully inspecting for cuts and bruises and valve troubles. The Sinclair Dealer will also gladly cross-switch your tires to equalize wear.

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Bunyan's Cottage Controversy Jarred Loose by Army Trucks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ELSTOW, BEFORDSHIRE, England, Nov. 13—The rumbling of wartime trucks through this old English village has had its sequel in a literary controversy which echoes around Britain over John Bunyan's cottage.

When a heavy truck damaged the picturesque so-called Bunyan cottage on a bend of Elstow's main street recently it was much more than a question of bricks and mortar for the 500 inhabitants of the little village.

Cherished literary associations, with the author of the great classic "Pilgrim's Progress," were involved. As far back as the oldest inhabitant can remember, visitors, including many Americans, have come to see the cottage where Bunyan, a 17th-century reformer, is reputed to have lived with his bride after he had served as a parliamentary soldier in Britain's civil war between the Cavaliers and Roundheads.

Now that the cottage has been damaged, some folks, seeing it as little more than a cause of traffic bottlenecks, express doubt as to whether Bunyan ever lived there. Others, including members of the Bunyan Meeting House in Bedford, stanchly uphold its associations and declare Bunyan's daughter was born there in 1642.

And it looks as though tradition will win, for estimates are said to have been secured for the restoration of cottage.

To those who enjoy literary pilgrimages it is welcome news. This little cottage with its small mullioned windows, they feel, is an admirable starting-point from which to visit the moot barn where Bunyan preached on the Elstow Green, and to follow in the footsteps of his famous character Christian up the Hill of Difficulty, over the Slough of Despond—now producing good wartime crops—to Delectable Mountains.

President's Counsel Wins Vote Guessing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, special counsel to President Roosevelt, came closest among White House officials to forecasting the electoral vote of the winner in Tuesday's election.

He guessed 431, just one vote shy of the President's actual total. Harry Hopkins was reported in second place, but his guess was not obtainable.

Other guesses were: Robert E. Sherwood, speech consultant, 484; Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, Secretary-Military Aide, 400, and Stephen Early, Secretary, 449.

The President's own prediction of 335 was conservative compared with others in the presidential circle, too, although Tom Blake, Assistant Press Secretary, marked down 320 on his pre-election slip.

NWLB Penalizes Carpenters Unions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The National War Labor Board today penalized striking locals of the A. F. of L. Carpenters Union in seven mill cases by withholding for a probationary period the usual membership safeguards.

For the first time, the Board acted in this manner toward a union which had voted to strike in time of war under the provisions of the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act.

The cases involved 11 millwork companies in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa and various locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, A. F. of L, with 4,767 members.

JESUS AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES
By Howard P. Bozarth
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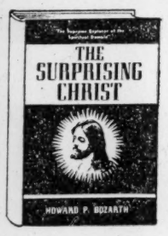

Reviewed in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor Oct. 28

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Nazi Closing Of Sea Lanes Stirs Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13 (AP)—Germany's declaration that most of the Baltic and Gulf of Bothnia was a war zone, in which all shipping would be attacked without warning, placed Sweden today closer to armed conflict than at any time in her five years of neutrality.

Despite Sweden's immediate and sharply worded protest placing responsibility for all untoward incidents on the Germans, authoritative sources took the view the Government would adopt a cautious policy and bend every effort to safeguard the nation's neutrality.

There were suggestions in informed quarters that the Germans themselves did not want to antagonize the Swedes, whose navy is strong enough to demand considerable respect.

On the other hand, the newspaper Dagens Nyheter declared editorially that the German measure, "which evidently was taken in desperation at this eleventh hour of the war, will not deter the Swedish Navy from guarding its own ships outside territorial waters."

[The German news agency DNB declared that shortly after the proclamation of a war zone a Finnish transport was sunk by the German Air Force.]

The proclaimed war zone left all Sweden's east coast free of danger to about the middle of the Gulf of Bothnia. The proscribed area includes Finland's Aaland Island, which lies closer to Sweden than to Finland.

All waters west of the Swedish Island of Gotland are excluded from the danger area. This was interpreted as evidence of a German desire not to disrupt Swedish traffic between the Island and the mainland.

But the immediate effect was to halt both Swedish and Finnish traffic between the two countries and leave in doubt whether proposed travel from Stockholm to Leningrad in Russia would begin as planned in the immediate future.

Lots of Soybeans Planted

In 1943, more than 16,000,000 acres of soybeans were planted in the United States.

New Soviet Uniform

© Harris & Ewing

Ambassador and Mrs. Andrei A. Gromyko

The Washington Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shown in the uniform he wore for the first time at the annual anniversary of the October revolutions, which was held at the Russian Embassy on Nov. 6.

Compulsory Medical Law Set For All in New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 13—The precedent of compulsory medical treatment will be established in the law of New South Wales with the beginning of the new year. In January, a bill sponsored by Health Minister C. A. Kelly goes into effect.

Mr. Kelly frankly admits that some critics will claim that his bill interferes seriously with an individual's right to employ the type of curative treatment he prefers. But he contends that compulsion is necessary to safeguard the well-being of the community.

The effect of the new measure will be to compel persons to submit to hospital treatment in some cases where infectious diseases are involved whether they desire it or not and regardless of whether such treatment runs counter to their religious convictions.

No Objection in Parliament

No parliamentarian raised objection to procedure involved, but there is a considerable body of opinion outside of Parliament which opposes it.

Mr. Kelly's explanation of why compulsion is to be used is "in order to as far as possible prevent the spread of infectious disease by persons who, because of their being in an unsuitable location and such reasons, it is necessary to have power to remove to a suitable hospital.

"To do this, provision has been included in an act to empower a medical officer or a medical practitioner authorized by the President of the Health Board to direct any person suffering from an infectious disease to be removed to a hospital." Mr. Kelly adds that the fundamental on which the medical practitioner will be guided is that it is "expedient in the interests of public health" to so order the patient to be taken to a hospital.

Discretion of Powers

He admits "it may appear that these are drastic provisions but I think it can be taken for granted the power will be exercised with discretion, as persons entitled to use it are either public officials or medical practitioners authorized by the Health Board President.

"Protection of the community from the ravages of infectious diseases is of paramount importance, and if any person is so unmindful of his fellow men's welfare as to refuse consent to be transferred to a hospital where attention is available under proper isolation conditions, then the law should compel him to do so. A cry of liberty of the subject might be raised, but there is need to safeguard the community even though it means offending individuals' feelings." It may be possible particularly in a county, to isolate a patient in his own home, and it will be done if it doesn't menace the community's health."

Basis for Consideration

It has been said authoritatively that persons who oppose medical treatment on religious or other grounds will receive consideration, although the bill doesn't specifically provide for this. The basis for such consideration would probably be on the ground that their case would be definitely under their own type of treatment and suitably isolated from the community.

However, last week Mr. Kelly indicated he was prepared to go further in regimenting the population in health matters by advocating a "compulsory yearly examination of all persons" as the most effective way to prevent disease.

Meanwhile, administrative details are being worked out to put into effect the Federal Government's plans for the introduction of sickness benefits as from next January. Prime Minister John Curtin recently admitted there had been some differences of opinion between the Commonwealth and states about administration of the act, but these, he maintained, would be ironed out.

The act, which was passed last April, provides cash benefits for temporary incapacity due to sickness or unemployment amounting to £1 5s. weekly for a single adult, £2 5s. for a married man, and 5s. for one dependent child.

"Free Medicine" Plan

Another Federal health scheme given legislative authority and now waiting to be put into effect is the so-called "free medicine for all" plan. Under this plan a list of drugs principally used in the practice of medicine has been drawn up, and any prescription issued by a doctor to a patient and containing these drugs will be obtainable from a chemist without payment. The chemist will be reimbursed from a Government fund set up for the purpose from general revenue to which every taxpayer will have to contribute.

Mr. Kelly has expressed the convictions that state governments should undertake campaigns to make people "health conscious."

For this purpose he suggests spending £50,000 to £75,000. So far Mr. Kelly hasn't disclosed what form he suggests the campaign should take.

Dewey's Vacation Shelves Politics

SEA ISLAND BEACH, Ga., Nov. 13 (AP)—Golf and swimming—and "a chance to play with my two boys"—rated a high priority on Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's vacation schedule today at this south Georgia resort.

The New York Executive came here yesterday with his wife and two sons, Thomas, Jr., 12 and John Martin, 8, to seek relaxation from his strenuous but unsuccessful campaign for President on the Republican ticket.

Also accompany the Governor were Paul E. Lockwood, his secretary, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl T. Logan, close family friends.

"I'm here for a vacation, pure and simple," Mr. Dewey asserted. "Golf will get a lot of attention—and I want a chance to play with my two boys. We'll go swimming, of course, and probably find a lot of other ways to amuse ourselves."

Politics, he said, is "out" for the duration of his visit, probably two weeks.

Germans Told V-2 Bomb Now Key to Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—A stupendous publicity apparatus has been set up in Germany to impress upon the people that V-2, the rocket bomb, is not a mere weapon of defense or retaliation but the "key to victory," the clandestine German-language radio station Atlantic reports.

All the various propaganda agencies have been enlarged and put into the service of a monster campaign. According to the Atlantic spokesman, 230 publicity experts have been added to the staff of Dr. Josef Goebbels' ministry. Their task is to provide German newspapers and radio stations with material for articles and talks about the V-2. Another group of 30 officials is said to have been assigned to scan newspapers from neutral and enemy countries for any reference to the rocket bomb that might serve Mr. Goebbels' purposes.

It also was reported that the staffs of the public relations departments of the Wehrmacht and the Himmler-controlled Ersatzheer have been increased and that special directives were issued to the NSFO's, the morale officers, on how to use V-2 news as a morale booster among front-line units.

To work on the civilian population, 610 National Socialist Party lecturers have been dispatched to all corners of the Reich. They not only are to address meetings but primarily to popularize Hitler's newest secret weapon by spreading hush-hush stories about the power of V-2, its mechanism, production figures, the number of launching sites, and similar topics.

A special corps of policemen has been set up to track down and counteract expressions of skepticism regarding the military value of the rocket bomb. In minor cases, those "walking ears" of Messrs. Goebbels and Heinrich Himmler are to warn offenders that discussion of V-2 constitutes a violation of military secrets; if the skeptics are known or suspected to belong to opposition groups, they are to be reported.

It is obvious from these reports that the German Government is determined fully to exploit V-2 as a propaganda weapon, regardless of its military value. The German news agency DNB announced triumphantly that intensification of the V-2 bombardment of Antwerp would render impossible the disembarking of Allied troops and unloading of supplies in the Belgian port. This claim is an almost verbal repetition of claims made by German authorities last June with regard to the threat of V-1 to British invasion ports—a threat which did not materialize.

Danes Ready to Cede 'Rights' To Implement World Security

By a Danish Citizen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Who shall say what shall be done with Germany?

Many plans are being evolved—mostly on the part of the great powers whose armies carry the banners of liberation.

But what of the peoples who have suffered most? What do the nations, now being freed from Nazi slavery, believe should be the pattern of future Germany?

The fourth of a series of articles today presents a Danish view, written by a responsible figure who must necessarily remain anonymous.

LONDON, Nov. 13—My country, which always regarded itself as neutral, has suffered at the hands of Germany in this war and hardly can be expected to forget that experience when the question of conditions to be imposed upon Germany crops up.

Though never guilty of the slightest act of aggression, the experiences suffered at the hands of the Nazis have convinced my countrymen of two things. As far as we ourselves are concerned in the world tomorrow, a small state cannot live securely except within the framework of a new international system which genuinely respects the rights of small states. We realize that even a small country like Denmark must be prepared to make sacrifices for such a system to be realized—willing to hand over some measure of its sovereignty.

I point this out so members of the great powers who sometimes complain that small powers are neglectful of their duty may know that Denmark realizes its responsibilities.

World League Backed

Denmark is quite convinced that only within the framework of some international organization can the German menace be counteracted effectively. For some time after the war, Germany, we believe, must be internationally controlled, with its war-production machinery directed by the Allies, so that it never again can become a threat to world civilization.

Denmark makes no territorial claims against Germany. It may be that in the 1920's we should have liked to have seen rectification of our frontier in Schleswig Holstein, but by today that desire has subsided.

In its place has come the determination that as far as possible, Denmark no longer shall have a German minority. We cannot forget how that, with few exceptions, 30,000 of the German minority in Jutland went almost solidly Nazi after Hitler rose to power. We have no desire to see our normal peaceful political development upset by repetition of such a condition.

The Danes as a nation don't like to hate, not even the Germans, but we agree that Germany's criminal folly should be punished and particularly that its war criminals must be brought to trial.

Punishment for Reich

Germany, as the result of action by the new international security organization, may decide or it may even be forced to change its whole economy for some time, becoming agricultural. We know this might react unfavorably upon our own economy, but if it is for the future of European security, then the ultimate benefits in guaranteed safety for Denmark would make it worth while.

We Danes, like most other small nations, have little faith in most talk heard in Anglo-Saxon circles about what is to be done by breaking up Germany or by educating the Germans after the war. As democrats, we believe the Germans must educate themselves and that the contribution of outside nations lies mainly in preventing the Germans from again becoming a menace to civilization (and by example leading them to become useful co-operators in world peace.

We realize that we must live with the Germans, that we must take a greater measure of responsibility in preparations for future empire. Simultaneously, however, we seriously add that the greatest problem in our eyes is not even what peace shall be imposed upon Germany, but whether the big powers will remain faithful to their obligations years after actual war has passed. Otherwise, there may be a repetition of the period from 1918 to 1939.

Sugar-Butter Short In N. Y. Restaurants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—With the sugar shortage here reaching serious proportions, the local Society of Restauranteurs has advised its members to take the sugar bowls off the tables and have the waiters ration it sparingly, it was announced today.

"It is far better to dole the sugar supply out to the restaurant patrons than perhaps at a later date have to say, 'We have no sugar at all,'" Paul Henkel, President of the Society declared, adding that patrons are "well aware of the shortage from their own experiences in neighborhood stores."

The War Food Administration, which described the sugar shortage here as local and temporary, had nothing but gloom to offer housewives in its week-end report on the butter situation. "Butter stocks are at the lowest point in months," it reported. It saw "butterless days" and "butterless meals" increasing in hotels and restaurants here.

Your car needs protection against these

1. **Worn Steering:** are you sure that unsuspected wear is not affecting steering control and tire life?

2. **Risky Brakes:** are linings worn so thin they may not hold properly on a sudden stop?

3. **Sludge:** is this gummy deposit, result of wartime driving conditions, strangling your engine?

Virtually every car on the road today is over three years old!

That means you are facing a new wartime need—the need for guarding your car against old age and today's driving conditions. It's wise to take care of your car—for new cars will be scarce for a long, long time.

Even when car assembly lines start up again, most of us will have to wait a lot longer than we think before "trade in" time comes around again!

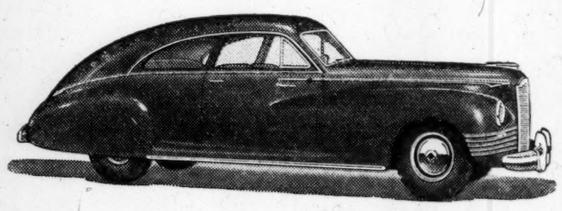
See Your Packard Dealer for a "Car Health" Check

Service departments are lively places these days, going strong to keep the nation's transportation rolling.

Your Packard dealer is busy, but he wants to help you.

Don't wait until you need major repairs. Make an appointment now for a protective check-up. Get those little troubles fixed before they grow up into big ones.

That's the way to save time, money, tires and gas!



Ask the man who owns one . . . Streamlined beauty at its best, and the Packard Clipper has lived up to its good looks! A wartime car-owner survey, nation-wide, reports that Packard cars have *stood up better*—required *less frequent service*—and Packard owners have *spent less* on service.

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Sign of a good housekeeper!

SURE, there's a cobweb on that door. In a moment it will be gone with a flick of the duster. But right now, it's a sign of good housekeeping, for it shows that an unused bedroom has been closed off to save heat.

There's going to be some shortage of coal delivered to homes this winter. This isn't because less coal is being produced. More coal is being mined this year than last. Mine owners and miners alike are doing a splendid job. And there are ample rail facilities for transporting coal.

But certain grades and sizes of coal are needed for war production. And, in addition, your local coal dealer is suffering from a shortage of manpower, trucks and tires. So be patient with him and make the coal you get go as far as possible.

Be sure your heating system is clean and in good shape. Fire carefully. Pull your shades and draw the drapes at night. Close off unused bedrooms. For other suggestions see your coal dealer.

One of the biggest jobs of the C&O Lines is hauling coal from the mines along its routes, so we're in a position to understand the problem and to know how essential coal is these days.

Chesapeake & Ohio Lines

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY
NICKEL PLATE ROAD
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Save Coal—and Serve America

Mrs. Wimmer and Her Soap Kettle

UP AND DOWN the golden state of California are mementos of the fabulous days of '49, which still color the life of the State. Those days live in sleepy little towns, drowsing along the American, Sacramento, and Feather rivers. They live in words like "Argonaut" and "bonanza" and "El Dorado." And especially they live in art and story and song. The miner's pan, his pick and shovel, have taken their rightful place in the heraldry of the State. But, in all the monuments and paintings and songs, no proper place has ever been given to Mrs. Wimmer's soap-kettle.

That humble, smoke-blackened kettle played an important part in an event which uprooted thousands from New England farms and Atlantic Coast counting-houses and sent them hurrying across a vast continent. It was a deciding factor that packed frail ships with clamoring hundreds to brave two oceans. Often as not, those ships were left rotting in San Francisco harbor because the crew to a man deserted and headed pell-mell for the vicinity of Mrs. Wimmer's soap-kettle.

* * *

Mrs. Wimmer had wandered from her native State of Georgia to settle in the Mexican province of California. On the south fork of the American river, her husband built a log cabin and went to work for Captain Sutter, who was erecting there a mill to turn out lumber. In charge of the project was John Marshall, a wheelwright by trade. Mrs. Wimmer boarded the men. In her primitive cabin she cooked their food, washed their rough clothing, and made a home in a new land. To those work-accustomed, capable hands was given the assignment of turning one of history's most dazzling pages.

After months of work, Captain Sutter's mill was completed. The river that had been dammed off was turned into the mill-race. Alas! the great wheel refused to move. John Marshall and Mr. Wimmer looked ruefully at each other. "The tail-race isn't deep enough," they decided. "Nothing for it but to dam off the river again and dig out more boulders and rocks." At night, when this had been done, they turned the river back into the mill-race again, hoping it would wash out the smaller stones and gravel.

* * *

The next morning the two men, tagged by little Martin Wimmer, walked along the stream to inspect their work. Doubtless they talked of trees and logs and lumber. And then John Marshall spied a glittering bit of ore washed up and left on a near-by rock. "Looks like gold," he commented, as he tossed the shining lump to Mr. Wimmer. "Might be," agreed Mr. Wimmer cautiously. "Here, Martin, take this home to Ma and tell her to give it the saleratus test. That will settle it."

The two men continued their walk, still thinking in terms of lumber and boards. Little Martin Wimmer trudged obediently home to the log cabin, the shining bit of ore clutched in his grubby boy's hand.

"Here, Ma," he said, "is a pretty rock. Mr. Marshall found. Pa says to give it the saleratus test."

* * *

Mrs. Wimmer was extra busy that morning. Her big black soap-kettle was bubbling with accumulated fat and potash. No time to bother with saleratus! She just tossed the piece of ore into the old black soap-kettle and went on about her work, thinking in terms of soap and scrubbing. "If it's gold," she told little Martin, "it'll come out of the lye as bright as it went in."

No one thought of the bit of ore until they were all seated around the rough table at meal-time. "What became of that ore Marshall found?" someone asked.

"Land sakes!" Mrs. Wimmer flustered. "It's in my soap-kettle." Calmly they finished their meal. Calmly Mrs. Wimmer cut golden cubes of soap from the old black soap-kettle and ranged them in neat rows on a plank to dry. Then, and only then, did she plunge her hand into the bottom of the kettle and recover the ore. "Ain't tarnished a mite," she marveled. "It must be gold."

* * *

It was gold. That bit of ore from the depths of the soap-kettle started a quest which enriched the world by 1,200,000,000 dollars in five short years. It lured men from Europe and the Orient. It populated the Pacific Coast. It changed the fifty shabby houses of Yerba Buena into the stately city of San Francisco. It made more individual poor men rich than any similar discovery.

The Spanish, essentially a gold-seeking people, had been in full possession of California for almost a century. The treasures of the Aztecs and Incas had weighed down their adventurous galleons. But, in California, under their Spanish feet was the greatest cache of gold the world has ever known. It remained for an American laborer to discover that cache, for the homely lore of a pioneer woman to make the first test.

Mrs. Wimmer, we salute both you and your soap-kettle!

DOROTHY PINCKNEY

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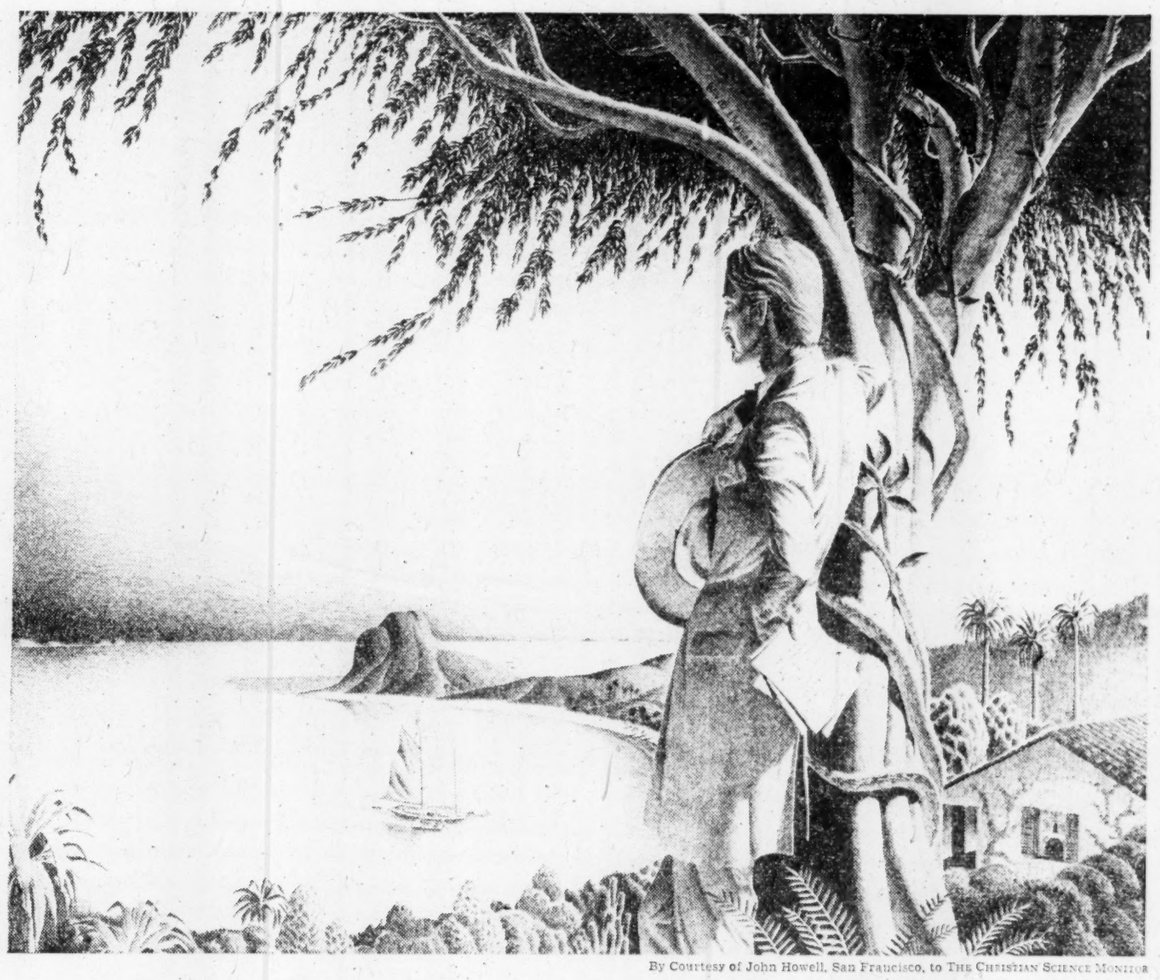

By Courtesy of John Howell, San Francisco, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON AT HIS ISLAND HOME, APIA, SAMOA": *A Drawing by David Lockhart*

THIS DRAWING is an illustration made for a new Stevenson book to be entitled, "From the Plague Cellar to the South Seas," a collection of unpublished material which will be issued by John Howell of San Francisco. The volume includes a story written in 1864, when Stevenson was fourteen years old. It is a tale of Scottish Covenanters in the seventeenth century, showing the remarkable literary ability of the boy. He dashed off the story one rainy Saturday afternoon at Colinton Manse; and, as soon as it was written, he handed it to his favorite cousin, Helen Traquir. It remained in her family until a few years ago, when it came into the possession of Henry Lockhart, father of the artist, David Lockhart.

The new volume will also contain more mature material from the hand of R. L. S., as well as accounts of his home life, his life in Scotland, and his stay in California, Hawaii, and Samoa.

Native to Manila

MANILA ROPE (for which there seems to be no substitute or synthetic) is made from the tough resilient fiber of a tropical, banana-like plant called abacá. Before Pearl Harbor, the Philippines, probably the native home of the plant, produced about 95 per cent of the world supply of abacá fiber; the Netherlands Indies produced most of the rest. . . .

The skilled American manufacture of indispensable rope from American-grown abacá is one of the newer chapters in the story of an indispensable commodity which until Pearl Harbor most Americans merely took for granted. In 1521, when he discovered the Philippines, Magellan reported having seen Filipino natives dressed in coarse garments made from the fiber of an indigenous plant which they called abacá. Apparently white men did not learn to appreciate the value of the fiber until centuries later. About 1800, first samples of abacá rope were brought to Salem, Massachusetts. Sailing men of that renowned seaport quickly recognized the unique value of the fiber and began importing it for use on Yankee clippers and other sailing ships. Presently the trail-blazing Yankee clippers began carrying cargoes of the fiber directly from the Philippines and distributing it throughout the world.

Since Manila was the principal export center, the name "Manila hemp" was coined. But abacá is not a hemp at all though its fiber fills many of the common uses for hemp.—From "Middle America," by CHARLES MORROW WILSON. (New York: Norton. 1944.)

Lyre of Rain

The wind runs its fingers
Across the lyre of rain,
Dropping to earth
The melody
Of a cloud.

P. B. M.

Straight Back Into Boyhood

IF YOU'VE DONE any high-seas flying you will remember how rapidly an island, or group of islands, takes on form and distinctness as you approach at a speed of two hundred and fifty miles per hour. At one moment it is a faint bluish blur against the empty sea, scarcely to be distinguished from the sea itself. The next moment, there it is beneath you, outlined in the most exquisite detail: mountains, deep shadow-filled gorges, reef-enclosed lagoons with every shoal in them a splotch of vivid color. You've not had time to prepare yourself for the incredible sight. A wafer-like film of cloud hung over the very center of this island with the peaks of the two highest mountains thrust through into the clear air above. They gave the impression of floating detached, in a sea of golden light, above the greater island beneath. We passed directly above them, and I had a picture of lonely beauty, of unsullied primitive wildness, that I shall treasure in memory to the end of my days.

The sun was near to setting as we lost height in a long descent out to sea; then we banked to come in over the little port town. We circled it twice and turned once more to skim over the barrier reef that looked so close to the land from high above, so far distant at this near view. The pilot set the plane down as gently as a wild duck settles on a Wisconsin lake; then we taxied to a mooring buoy half a mile from shore. . . .

You know the sudden change in point of view at the end of a journey by air. As the land rushes up to meet and enclose you, the impersonal detached feeling of being a mere spectator of earth, outside the lives and interests of your fellow men, is immediately lost. You are again caught and enmeshed with them, one atom amongst the millions that people the earth. Five minutes earlier the island had looked scarcely large enough to stretch one's legs over in an after-dinner stroll. Now I was gazing up at mountains that looked remote and immensely high, rising as they did so abruptly from sea level. They hemmed in the little town with its strip of foreshore, fronting the lagoon. I had a happy sense of strangeness, of "otherness," so to speak, due to the fact that I had traveled in so brief a time from a great continental city to a crumb of land lost in the midmost Pacific; to a little world as different as possible from anything I had ever known before. Twenty or thirty schooners, cutters, and other small craft were moored along the sea wall. It was a charming place, what I could see of it from offshore, with the fronts of scattered shops, public buildings, warehouses and dwellings, all in various pale colors, taking the westering light. I caught glimpses of old-fashioned horse-drawn vehicles: carts, buggies, surreys, and the like, moving slowly along beneath the trees. It gave me the feeling of having flown straight back to boyhood.—From "Lost Island," by JAMES NORMAN HALL. (Boston: Little, Brown. 1944.)

Night Storm at Kona

(Hawaii)

The great waves crash on the dim shore
Like the ghosts of white cavalry,
Charging the black lava rocks.
Inside the cove
The pale fishing-boats
Dip their crescent prows with the surf.
Above the beach,
The coconut palms bend to and fro,
Sweeping the clouded stars;
And in the shallow pools below,
The overflowing tide makes wet black mirrors
In which the phosphorescence shines
With tiny sparks like fireflies
Caught in the net of the storm.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

Each Has His Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE FIRST Commandment of the Hebrew Decalogue is: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" (Exodus 20:3).

This commandment requires us not only to put God first, but to recognize at all times His supremacy, His infinity, perfection, and all-power. Since there is no power but God, it would be a breach of this commandment to give credence to any idea endeavoring to compete with or to limit God's ever-present government.

* * *

In the first chapter of Genesis we find written, "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them."

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the author writes (p. 470): "God is the creator of man, and, the divine Principle of man remaining perfect, the divine idea or reflection, man, remains perfect. Man is the expression of God's being. If there ever was a moment when man did not express the divine perfection, then there was a moment when man did not express God, and consequently a time when Deity was unexpressed—that is, without entity." Then what a privilege and what a duty is ours!

It is important to remember at all times that as children of God, reflecting His goodness in all our ways, we have infinite resources and unlimited possibilities. We are assured of this divine inheritance in the third chapter of I John: "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God," and, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God." This assurance has no limitation. It belongs to all who read and understand. It goes beyond creed or denomination. It is ours to accept.

Part of the Lord's Prayer reads, "Thy will be done." We must rely on God's love and accept His will as did Christ Jesus. This does not mean sitting idly by and doing nothing. We have much to do, and we can begin by actively knowing we are spiritual, the children of God, reflecting all His perfect qualities. He guards and guides our footsteps when we walk in His way.

* * *

A young serviceman who wanted more than anything else to become an aerial gunner, lived in constant dread of failing in some of the required tests. Finally he wrote to a friend, a Christian Scientist, explaining that he was almost certain to be disqualified in the pressure-chamber test because of a physical difficulty in the past. His friend encouraged him to study the Lord's Prayer earnestly, and to let God's will be done. When the young man discovered that he sincerely wanted to be in God's hands, doing God's work, more than he wanted to be an aerial gunner, he no longer feared failure, and in spite of the seeming impossibility he passed all of his examinations and earned his wings.

There has never been a problem without a solution, but its appearing may be delayed because we are so often inclined to predetermine what we think the solution must be and then bend every human effort to accomplish what we have laid down to be the answer. If our problem is not solved as we decide it should be, we often become disappointed and feel let down. Both our dictating what the answer shall be and the disappointed feeling are mortal weaknesses, understandable humanly, but quite apart from God's government.

As children of God we can never be out of our proper places. Whatever our human duty or wherever it may take us, whether we are actively engaged in adventurous undertakings, or quietly pursuing regular daily routines, it is important to understand that we can do God's will now, at this moment, right where we are. Steadfast reliance on the ever-present and all-powerful God—Life, Love, Mind—will safeguard our way. No threat of failure can keep us out of the rightful place which our Father-Mother God has prepared for each of us as His child.

* * *

All are in God's hands. Whether we believe it, or shut the knowledge out of our consciousness, the fact remains that man cannot be separated from God, no matter how heavily the mist of doubt and uncertainty may seem to hide man's true status. A grateful acknowledgment of man's position as God's idea will reveal him as always where he belongs, in God's kingdom, which is here and now.

How much better it is to know the truth about our divine sonship, and to rely always upon God's wisdom and direction, than it is to be self-willed, dictatorial, or vacillating and have to learn through suffering. So long as we are about our Father's business, we are in our right place. God's love is with us. It will not fail.

On another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.

יעדער איינער האָט זיין פּלאַץ

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Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

A Monday Page

Poems, Party Pictures to Color

Robin and the Cuckoo Clock

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firefight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

Once upon a time there was a man who had a cuckoo clock of which he was very fond. But one day something went wrong with the machinery of the clock, and the little wooden cuckoo would no longer pop open his door and appear to cry "cuckoo" at the hours.

Of course the man sent for the clock-maker but the clock-maker could not find out what was wrong.

"We shall have to send the cuckoo to Switzerland where he was made," said the clock-maker. "Only the man who made him will understand what needs to be done."

"But he can't be back until spring," cried the owner, "and it is only fall now! How shall I be happy when the snow falls and the fire crackles on the hearth and the icicles hang from the eaves if I can't hear my cuckoo so cheerily calling the hour?"

The clock-maker shrugged his shoulders and toddled off to send the broken cuckoo on its long journey to Switzerland.

The man sat and thought and thought and at last he wrote out a dozen neat notices which he tacked up here and there on trees and fence poles particularly frequented by birds. There were still many flocks about, for they had not yet migrated south, and they gathered about the signs and read them with much twittering and tittering.

An Inviting Sign

The signs were all alike and read:

"Comfortable home in a cuckoo clock for the right bird for the winter. Sunflower seeds and fresh water supplied daily. Only obligation to call the hours as much like a cuckoo as possible. Applicants please rap at first left-hand window for interview."

Well, the birds all read the notice and laughed.

"As though we'd give up our palms and sunshine!" they cried. "Why, migration is our time of adventure, after raising the children! Summer is nice; but domestic life is full of cares. Now we're off for travel and fun. Catch any of us living in a cuckoo clock all winter!"

The bluebirds and the finches the robins and the bobolinks, the thrushes and the catbirds all said about the same thing, all except one young robin who kept coming back to read the signs.

"It's time to fly! It's time to fly!" called his brothers and sisters. "What are you wasting your time reading that notice for, you silly thing?"

"I'm not silly," cried the young robin. "I'm just *different*, and that's not the same thing whatever you all may think. You want to go right down south and see those alligators and pink flamingoes and blue inlets again, but I've seen them once. I really wonder what it's *like* inside a house, and what a human being *does* sitting by the fire. I wonder how the snow looks from the other side of the window pane. I wonder if I'd *like* sunflower seeds or if he'd bring me something else. I wonder if I can make a noise like a cuckoo."

His brothers and sisters all stared at this strange bird who had been hatched like them from a pretty blue egg and who had grown up in the same round nest under their mother's wing and yet wanted to do and know things they didn't want to do or know at all.

"Do you really mean it?" they asked, and at the awe in their tone, the young robin decided that he did really mean it, so before he could change his mind he hopped to the right window and tapped on it with his bill and the man opened it, and they made an agreement which included angle-worms when possible.

A Substitute Songster

"All right" said the young robin and then he called over his shoulder to his waiting brothers and sisters, speaking more boldly than he really felt: "I'll be seeing you in the spring!"

"In the spring!" they echoed and away they flew south, south, south.

Actually the robin was having the time of his life. Everything was so new to him and cozy. He liked his apartment in the clock and he liked keeping regular hours for a change. At first he tried to make noises like a cuckoo, but his own song was so pretty that the man suggested that after all he might as well use that, and he varied it as usual according to the weather outside.

He loved watching the icicles beyond the window and the curtains of snow falling across a white world. He liked to hear his master at the door stamping the caked snow from his feet before he came in; he liked to see him laying a fire from which the tongues of flames would soon come dancing; he enjoyed the privacy of being able to close his own door when he chose and sit in his own warm room.

All winter the man and the robin got on very happily together, but as spring came, and the sun set the last icicle to dripping, and the green grass began to push up through the old leaves on the ground, the robin began to grow restless.

"There are buds on the trees," he sighed. "Oh, I wish I were flying! I want to feel soft earth under my feet again, to run along with a patter like rain and to turn my ear to the ground to listen to the mumbling of the angle-worms. I want to sing in a wind. I want to wake up at dawn in a hedge. Oh, I want to be out!" But he remembered his duty and stayed where he was.

After this had been going on for a week or so, the postman one day made a special trip to bring a registered package from Switzerland to the door. Yes! you are right! The cuckoo had made his return journey from Switzerland and was all ready to take up his usual duties.

"I hope it's not too early for you to be out?" the man asked the robin politely.

"Oh, no!" sang the robin. "I've had a beautiful winter indoors and now I'm ready for a beautiful spring outdoors," and as the man opened the window away he flew.

And just then who should come flying down from the sky but his brothers and sisters? They had only the usual migration stories to tell which robins have been telling for thousands of years, but the young robin had wonders to relate such as no robin had ever known before, and so he became a leader among the robins, and chose the prettiest robin lady to be his wife, and picked out the finest crotch in the best tree for his nest, and sang the gladdest and loudest songs.

A Frequent Visitor

But now and then he would tap on the window, and the man would open, and the robin would drop in for a short unprofessional visit to see that all was going well in the house, for he and the man had become very fond of one another.

And then the cuckoo would hurry out a little ahead of time to see what was going on, for he could hear the robin's voice of course. And I am sorry to say that he would cry "cuckoo" with particular care and bow and bow particularly low, just to show the robin how a real artist should perform. But of course that was his whole life. The robin understood and always applauded generously before he flew back to the window and off to his tree and his sky, his cheerful pretty wife, and all his well-grown sons and daughters who were just beginning to look after themselves.

(Watch for the story about "The Bears Who Were Locked Out"—next Monday).

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

One young robin kept coming back to read the signs—A drawing by Maurice Day

A Book Week Feast

Book Reviews

How easy and pleasant it would be to use all of this column for the warmest of welcomes to Little Georgie, Uncle Analdas, Phewie, Porkey, and all the delightful animals in Robert Lawson's new book "Rabbit Hill." Here is a book that may well become an American classic.

Robert Lawson has the good fortune to be artist as well as author. His beautiful drawings, of the Connecticut countryside, and of the animals, are reproduced with the utmost skill, so that every lovely detail is sharp and clear, from the tiny meadow flowers and grasses to the bright eyes of the rabbits and the very texture of their soft fur.

The story is a charming one. There are "new folks coming" to the house long closed. How the animals wonder whether they will be planting folk! What a joy it is when good times come again to The Hill. This is in every way a rewarding adventure in reading for young folks and older folks and is a book to star on the Christmas purchase list. Published by Viking Press, New York. $2.

"In the Forest," story and pictures by Marie Hall Ets, is the magical tale of a little boy who went for a walk in the woods with his fine new horn and a paper hat. When he blew his horn a big wild lion woke up and combed his mane and came along too; then the baby elephants and the bears joined them, and before the story is over (or the dream is ended) there is, oh such a procession of animals, and a picnic, and games of London Bridge and Hide and Seek.

The animals are so satisfactory, the sleepy lion with his crown on crooked; the bears clutching their peanut and jam; the tiny rabbit and the old gray stork. There is just a thread of a story under each picture. Four to six-year-olds will love it. Published by Viking Press, New York. $1.

Young Norway

"Wings for Per," another of the distinguished picture-story books by Ingri and Parin d'Aulaire, tells the story of a young lad from across the sea who is now fighting for freedom and for the chance to return again to his native land. The illustrations, some in glowing color, some in black and white, are crayon lithographs drawn directly on stone in the manner of the early craftsmen.

Per was a boy who lived on a tiny plot of land, tucked under a crag, high above a Norse fjord, almost a neighbor to the birds. A happy childhood is changed when the enemy seize the land. Per's escape is shown. And the story tells how he learned to fly and to fight for those he loves. A worthy companion to the other fine books the d'Aulaires have created for us. Ages four to eight. Published by Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York. $2.50.

Just the very mention of Freddy, that famous and well beloved pig, is almost sure to bring a chuckle. Eight to twelve-year-olds are delighted with his adventures, and this new book in a long series is just as much fun as before. "Freddy and Mr. Camphor," by Walter R. Brooks, tells of some of the other animals on Mr. Bean's farm, but it is chiefly of the amusing adventures that befell when Freddy went as caretaker on a large estate expecting a very restful summer and found it far otherwise. Once again, we are delighted to see we have Kurt Weise's inimitable drawings. Published by A. A. Knopf, New York. $2.

Wanda's Hundred Dresses

"The Hundred Dresses," by Eleanor Estes, a touching and lovely little story, is one of those rare books with a hidden moral which does not preach, which seems perfectly true, and yet really is going to make the little girls who read it "be more kindly affectioned one to the other."

Wanda wore the same faded blue dress to school every day. The other children never thought how unkind a game they played when they laughed and asked Wanda about the Hundred Dresses she once said she had at home.

But Wanda did have the dresses, though I will not spoil the story by telling how it came about. Louis Slobodkin has illustrated this almost as if he were drawing the pictures freshly in each copy so soft and clear are the colored pages, so deft the pencil sketches that are scattered all through the book. This is a book which speaks to the heart. Published by Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York. $2.50.

In China, there lived a little Chinese girl who was tired of her three brothers. "The Dragon Fish," by Pearl S. Buck, tells entertainingly what happened when she met a little American girl and together they ran away to the city carrying with them the odd stone fish. This story will give little girls of six to eight a charming picture of life in China. They will be surprised to think how strange Alice, with her yellow hair and pink skin seemed to Lan-May, whose people are dark haired and brown eyed. And just as strange Lan-May seemed to Alice, until the two became friends. Published by John Day Company, New York. $1.50.

Frances C. Darling

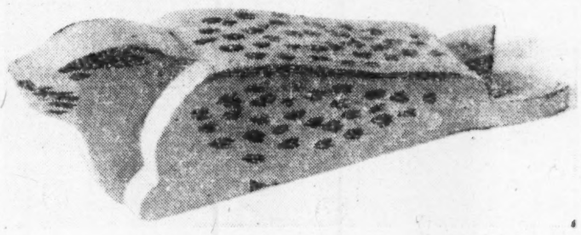
Answer to Puzzle

What Is My Name?
Chimney Swift

Jack Horner's Party

Because of the extra Book Week feature we are publishing on the page For Children today, the names of those who plucked plums from Jack Horner's Pie during October will not appear until next week. Be sure to watch for it.

Remember, because of the shortage of space, we are now inviting you younger girls and boys who read the page to send in only stories for the Party. We shall not have space at this time to print the drawings.



Mr. Seal Is an Expert Diver

Here Come the Animals—4

By Philip Martin

Illustrated by the Author

Another animal of the cold Arctic regions that has come to our toy parade is the seal. He lives along the shores and open ocean among the ice cakes. When the sea is frozen over, the seal keeps a "blowhole" open in the ice for air, as well as for ready access to his food, by continually diving into the same spot. A deep sea diver, he is very adept at catching fish of all kinds for his food. How the seal likes to bask in the sunshine during the short northern summers, yet he does not seem to mind the extreme cold of the Arctic winters.

Taper the Head and Nose

Transfer the pattern of the head and body of the seal to one-half inch wood, and cut it out. You may find it easier to cut if you place the wood in a clamp or vise. Notice the natural appearance of the head in the photograph above. You can achieve the same result if you will taper the blunt, square sides of the head a bit with a sharp knife. We have shown you how to do this in the small insert below.

Next, using the one-quarter inch wood, trace the pattern of the sides of the seal. In order to cut out both sides at once, you may want to nail two pieces of this wood together and cut at one operation.

Perfectly Tailored Flippers

You will find a pattern, also, for the seal's hind flippers. Cut this part in one piece from the one-quarter inch wood. Look carefully at the pattern of the seal. A one-quarter inch notch is provided to take care of the flippers. Be sure to measure the depth of this notch after you trace your pattern, and cut it deeply enough so that it will accommodate the one-quarter inch flippers. Sandpaper rough edges until they do fit.

Now that you have cut out all four pieces, you are ready to assemble your toy. Glue the three major piece of the seal together, and nail them with small brads for extra firmness. Finally, glue and nail in place the hind flippers with one or two small brads.

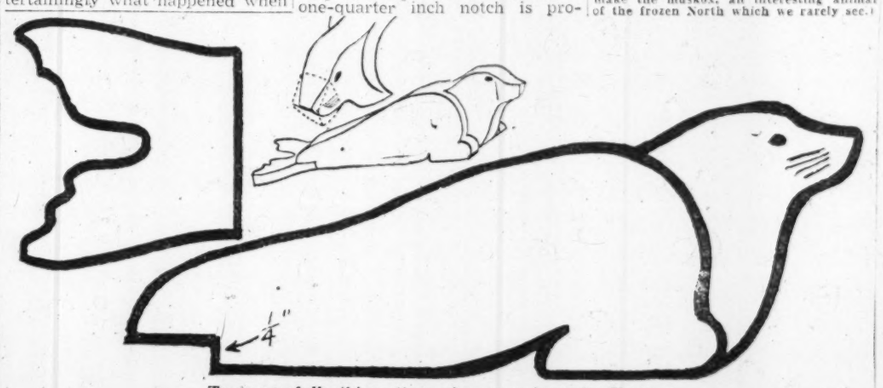
Sandpaper the back and sides. If the joined back pieces do not fit perfectly, you may need to place the figure in a vise and smooth down the three strips of wood with a small file.

A Gray Seal

We painted our seal a light gray with oil paints, over a dried shellac base. (The base had previously been sandpapered to insure extra smoothness of the shellac coating.) After the gray coat was dry, we added the small dark gray markings, and the black eyes, nostrils and whiskers.

You may want to make seals of various sizes and colors, differently marked, in brown or black on dark tan coats of fur. We hope all of you boys and girls will write and tell us how you like this new series of toy animals. Are you making more than one of each toy? And, are you planning to give any of them to your friends as Christmas gifts?

(Next week we shall tell you how to make the muskox, an interesting animal of the frozen North which we rarely see.)



Trace carefully this pattern of your seal and its flippers

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Save washing, work, money! Simply throw used pax away and insert a fresh one! Snug, neat, comfortable, sanitary, non-chafing. Made with finest baby oil. Endorsed by child authorities, commended by Parents' Institute. Dealers everywhere.

Product of National Paper Products Co. Division, 122 E. 42nd St., N. Y. City. Crown-Zellerbach Corp.

Nata-Pax disposable refills for Nata-Pants ever-fresh diapers (4 doz. in package). Made of softest filmy cellulose and finest baby oil.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

London

London (Seventh Church): Church Building, 8 Wrights Lane, Kensington, W. 8, 2:30 p. m., Jan. 14.

London (Eleventh Church): Beaver Hall, Garlick Hill, Cannon Street, E. C. 4, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 22.

United States

Arkansas

Hot Springs: Hot Springs High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

Monticello: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

California

Alhambra: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Concord: Masonic Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

Florence: Notice in Nov. 11 Sentinel withdrawn.

Fortuna: Church Edifice, 734 Thirteenth Street, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 19.

La Mesa: Grossmont Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, Deane Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

Ontario: American Legion Club House, 113 West E Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Pasadena (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

San Fernando: Methodist Church (Methodist Episcopal), Third and Maclay, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Santa Ana: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

Santa Paula: Universalist Church, 740 Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Colorado

Canon City: Church Edifice, 824 Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Florida

Fort Lauderdale: Central High School Auditorium, S. E. Second Street at Fourth Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

Miami (First Church): Church Auditorium, Biscayne Boulevard at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Orchestra Hall, 216 South Michigan Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Collinsville: Church Edifice, Clay and Combs Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Riverside: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 19.

Indiana

Evansville: Church Edifice, 212 Mulberry Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Iowa

Burlington: Church Auditorium, 513 North Third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Des Moines (First Church): Church Edifice, 3750 Grand Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

Marshalltown: Church Edifice, Fifth and Main, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Waterloo: Church Edifice, West Second and Wellington Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Kentucky

Frankfort: High School Auditorium, Shelby and Fourth Streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 19.

Louisiana

Shreveport: Church Auditorium, 2201 Centenary Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Maryland

Annapolis: Church Edifice, Maryland Avenue and Prince George Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

Massachusetts

Melrose: Church Edifice, 51 Green Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Springfield: Church Edifice, 593 State Street, corner Orleans Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Michigan

Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 19. Radiocast: Station WELL, 1460 kilocycles.

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

Ferndale: Lincoln High School Gymnasium, Livernois Avenue Entrance, 4 p. m., Nov. 19.

Flint (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Lansing: Eastern High School, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

Otsego: Otsego Congregational Church, Franklin and Farmer Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Portland: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Mississippi

Jackson: Convention Hall, Edwards Hotel, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Missouri

St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 3452 Potomac Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

Montana

Butte: Church Auditorium, 229 North Montana Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

Livingston: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Nebraska

Alliance: City Auditorium, Fourth and Laramie Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Beatrice: Church Edifice, 800 Ella Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Central City: The State Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

New Jersey

Cliffside Park (Suspended First Church, Greatwood): School No. 4 Auditorium, Columbia Avenue near Anderson Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 20.

Dover: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, 177 Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Glen Cove: Church Auditorium, Dosoris Way and Oak Lane, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 21.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 70 Greenwich Street, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 20.

Ithaca: Ithaca College, Little Theater, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 19.

Mamaroneck: Church Edifice, 135 Fenimore Road, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 24.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West at Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

New York (Twelfth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Yonkers: Masonic Temple, 130 South Broadway, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 19.

Oklahoma

Chickasha: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Enid: Education Building, 508 South Independence, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Guthrie: Church Edifice, Ash and Harrison, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

McAlester: Church Edifice, First Street and Washington Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Ponca City: Junior High School Auditorium, Sixth Street and Grand Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Stillwater: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Oregon

Eugene: Mayflower Theater, 764 East Broadway Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Portland: First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1804 S. W. Sixth Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 21. Radiocast: Station KWJJ, 1080 kilocycles.

Pennsylvania

McKeesport: McKeesport Tech High School, Cornell Street and Banker Alley, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 19.

Washington: Church Edifice, Beau and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Tennessee

Memphis (Hour lecture): Goodwyn Institute, 12 m., Nov. 24.

Texas

Houston (First Church): Church Edifice, Main at Jefferson Street, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 24. Radiocast: Station KTRH

Houston (Fourth Church): San Jacinto Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Utah

Ogden: Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and Monroe Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Provo: Church Edifice, 195 East First North, 4 p. m., Nov. 19.

Washington

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, 1319 East Denny Way, 8 p. m., Nov. 24. Radiocast: Station KRSC, 1150 kilocycles.

Tacoma: Second Church: Lincoln High School Auditorium, South Thirty-seventh and G Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Wyoming

Casper: Church Edifice, Fourth and Grant Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Nov. 12, Dec. 3, 17, 24.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Nov. 26. Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 24.

Eastern States

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQBX, 1360kc, on Nov. 19.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 850kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280 kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17.

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, CFRX, 570kc, on Nov. 26, Dec. 10, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 990kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 17.

French Units Felicitate Roosevelt on Re-election

PARIS, Nov. 11 (AP) — The French Consultative Assembly and the National Council of Resistance yesterday congratulated President Roosevelt on his re-election.

The two groups also thanked the United States for its contribution to the war against Germany.

Union Sends Electricians To University

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 13 (AP)—Eighty electrical workers—all union men and the first group of 500 from throughout the nation—started school at Marquette University today to study electronics so that they may become better electricians.

The school, established under arrangements made by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Union (American Federation of Labor) and Marquette University, is the first of its kind in labor and industrial history.

In it labor sees an opportunity for better serving its field; industry enthusiastically lauds it and promises full co-operation.

Both hold such education will signalize a day of new hope through co-operation and responsible leadership between labor and industry.

The attending electricians will be given six weeks' courses with classes run eight hours a day, five days a week. Intensive classroom and laboratory studies make up the day's program.

The worker-students are paid while attending classes. Their union foots the wage bill and in addition bears tuition and other school costs and traveling expenses. The only cost for students is room and board.

Three large companies in the electric field—General Electric, Westinghouse and Allis-Chalmers—have assigned experts from their staffs to assist Marquette faculty in handling the classes.

Dean W. D. Bliss of the Marquette Engineering School says the setup "not only marks a new era in labor's sense of its responsibility, but it pioneers into a field of science about which few in industry or in education know much."

Electricians attending the school have been picked by their local unions. The course will train them to return home to instruct other members of the union. Six groups of 80 men each will make up the enrollment.

Puppet to Japanese, Traitor to Chinese

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 13 (AP)—Chinese newspapermen commenting today on the passing of Wang Ching-wei, quisling premier of the Japanese puppet government of China, said he was lucky to have escaped execution in the future as a "war criminal."

His passing last Friday, Nov. 10, was due to natural causes, the Japanese said yesterday. Chinese press accounts said his passing "did not redeem his crimes and he died a traitor to his country, dishonored, and despised."

Victim of several assassination attempts, one in 1935 and another in 1939, Mr. Wang at one time was high in the Central Government of China before deserting to the Japanese who made him ruler of the puppet Nanking Government in 1939. He served as President of the Executive Committee in 1932 and was Foreign Minister in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government from 1933 to 1935.

Along with General Chiang Kai-shek he was a protege of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of modern China, and after the passing of Dr. Sun in 1925 he was a member of a triumvirate, including General Chiang and Hu Han-min, which continued to lead the revolution. His desertion to the Japanese produced one of the biggest crises of the war for General Chiang.

—then Look to the Brighter Days

For what America has done in this war, everyone should be deeply thankful. The days are bright with the wartime deeds of all America; its fighting forces and its working forces, men and women. Still brighter days are ahead, but we must not rest.

Let's pause only for a moment, this Thanksgiving. There is much to be done. Everyone must dig deeper and deeper for War Bonds. Our fighting men are carrying on, so our war workers must keep production humming. And the railroads must continue their vital transportation job as the war moves into its final chapter in the Pacific.

ROCK ISLAND LINES, a western railroad, is of ever increasing importance as America turns its eyes and its supreme effort toward the setting sun. Our 24,000 employees know this. They will see America through to the dropping of the last bomb, to that day of complete and total thanksgiving.

As yesterday—and today—so tomorrow ROCK ISLAND'S sole purpose is to provide the finest in transportation.

Let's Finish the Job . . . BUY BONDS

Rock Island

ROCK ISLAND LINES

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Sports News

Cadets Post Record Tally In Game With Notre Dame

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — It isn't the T-formation Army uses on the football field. It is the TNT-formation.

The Cadets, who earned No. 1 ranking by defeating five mediocre teams and Duke, got themselves a bit of everlasting fame Saturday by crushing Notre Dame, the people's gridiron choice for a quarter of a century, by 59 to 0. It was the worst defeat ever suffered by the Irish.

The contest added even more glamour to the Army-Navy contest, scheduled for the secrecy of Annapolis on Dec. 2.

Seven Straight

Navy, laden — possibly overladen—with stars, got off to a bad start this fall, but Saturday polished off Cornell, 48 to 0, for its third straight victory. Army now has won seven consecutively, piling up a total of 419 points.

Before the service teams clash in their annual battle, the Cadets are listed against Pennsylvania this Saturday, while the Middies collide with Purdue. Navy already has trounced Penn, 26 to 0, and in each case of a common foe the Cadets have piled up a higher total.

Penn showed little effects of its drubbings by Navy and Michigan Saturday in stopping Columbia, 35 to 7. Purdue comes East for Navy following its 27 to 7 decision over Northwestern. Both service schools are idle a week from Saturday in preparation for their own civil war.

Ohio State, civilian title-seeker of the Big Ten title, also gained added prestige by downing Pittsburgh, 54 to 19, with the varsity playing a quarter. The Buckeyes now have the task of facing Illinois and Michigan on successive Saturdays. The Wolverines halted Claude (Buddy) Young long enough to defeat his Illinois mates, 14 to 0. Minnesota, which surprised Indiana, 19-14, next takes on Iowa, while the Hoosiers should rebound at Pittsburgh's expense.

Duke Triumphs

Wisconsin, which trimmed Iowa, 26-7, with a three-touchdown blast in the final period, treks to Michigan. Northwestern, winner of only one game, has the chance of making it three defeats in a row for Notre Dame.

Wake Forest, aiming for a bowl bid and an unbeaten season, was sidetracked by Duke, 34 to 0, and now has a week of idleness. Duke, however, goes after South Carolina, a 28 to 7 conqueror of Presbyterian. Mississippi State, 26 to 21 victor over Auburn, tangles with strong Alabama Saturday. The Tide prepped for the contest by polishing off Mississippi, 34 to 6. Georgia Tech, derailed by Duke a week ago, returned to form with a 34-to-7 win over Tulane.

Arkansas, the surprise of the Southwest circuit, pulled Rice off the top of the heap, 12 to 7, and now mixes with lowly Southern Methodist. Texas, spilled by the Oklahoma Aggies, 13 to 8, visits Texas Christian. In the same area, Tulsa battered Southwestern, 51 to 0, and has a week's rest before meeting the Razorbacks.

Randolph Field handled Mexwell Field, 25 to 0, and now will try to duplicate Tulsa's point production against Southwestern.

Berkeley Game

California and Southern California are Saturday's opponents in Berkeley. They tied in an early game and the Golden Bears lost to U. C. L. A., 7 to 0, in a rain-splattered game last week end.

Army's test against Pennsylvania and Navy's efforts with Purdue occupy the eastern sector, although some interest is centered on unbeaten Yale. The Elis downed Brown, 13 to 0, and entertain North Carolina next. Princeton, which opened its season with a 16 to 6 verdict over Muhlenberg, has Swarthmore as its second foe. The little Quakers romped over New York Saturday, 21 to 0.

Iowa Seahawk repulsed the challenge of the Bunker Hill Naval Station, 33 to 7, and now relaxes until its Nov. 25 date with Iowa. Bainbridge trampled the Cherry Point Marines, 50 to 7, to remain unbeaten over a two-year period and Great Lakes scored two late markers to ground the Third Air Force, 12 to 0. Marquette comes next for the Sailors.

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 11

East

Army 59, Notre Dame 0.
Navy 48, Cornell 0.
Holy Cross 19, Colgate 13.
Yale 13, Brown 0.
Penn 35, Columbia 7.
Coast Guard 19, Dartmouth 0.
Penn State 7, Temple 6.
Swarthmore 21, N. Y. U. 0.
West Virginia 71, Lehigh 0.
Ursinus 2, Franklin and Marshall 0.
Bucknell 78, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Lafayette 39, Rutgers 0.
Bainbridge 50, Cherry Point Marines 7.
Connecticut 14, Norwich 0.
Princeton 16, Muhlenberg 6.
Drexel 30, Bloomsburg 0.
Newport Pt. School 13, Harvard 0.
New Hampshire 19, Maine 14.
Camp Detrick 2, St. Mary's Navy 0.

South

Mississippi State 26, Auburn 21.
Georgia 38, Florida 12.
Tuskegee Army Air 2, Morgan C. 0.
Alabama 34, Mississippi 6.
Louisiana Tech 0, Louisiana Normal 0.
Clemson 57, V. M. I. 12.
Hampton Institute 7, Howard 0.
Duke 34, Wake Forest 0.
William and Mary 0, North Carolina 0 (tie).
South Carolina 28, Presbyterian 7.
Fort Pierce (Fla.) Waycross (Ga.), cancelled.
Selman (La.) Field 13, Algiers Navy 6.
Virginia 19, Richmond U. 0.
North Carolina Navy 33, Georgia Navy 18.
Virginia State 61, Lincoln U. 0.
Clark 7, Tennessee State 6.
Florida A & M 14, Tuskegee 13.

Midwest

Great Lakes 12, Third Air Force 10.
Clathe (Kas.) Naval Clippers 13, Warrensburg T. 12.
Michigan 14, Illinois 0.
Central (Iowa) 14, Luther 7.
Minnesota 19, Indiana 14.
Earlham 50, Franklin (Ind.) 20.
Wisconsin 26, Iowa 7.
Ohio State 54, Pittsburgh 19.
DePauw 6, Oberlin 0.
Purdue 27, Northwestern 7.
Cornell (Iowa) 20, Western (Ill.) T. 0.
Miami 33, Ohio Wesleyan 20.
Drake 31, Missouri Valley 0.
Michigan State 33, Maryland 0.
Iowa State 19, Nebraska 6.
Iowa Pre-Flight 33, Bunker Hill Navy 7.
Kansas State 18, Kansas 14.

Southwest

Texas Christian 14, Texas Tech 0.
Oklahoma A & M 13, Texas 8.
Arkansas 12, Rice 7.
Randolph Field 25, Maxwell Field 0.
Galveston Air Field 19, Hondo (Tex.) Army Air 14.
Tulsa 51, Southwestern 6.
Texas A & M 39, Southern Methodist 6.
Missouri 21, Oklahoma 21 (tie).
Wichita U. 13, McCook AAF 7.
Norman (Okla.) Naval Zoomers 42, Lubbock (Tex.) Army Air 0.

Far West

Minter Field (Calif.) Flyers 13, Fresno State 0.
Fleet City (Calif.) Bluejackets 19, Nevada 2.
San Francisco C. G. Pilots 13, C. of Pacific 0.

Results Nov. 12

Second Air Force 20, Fort Warren 0.
St. Mary's (Calif.) Pre-Flight 32, Alameda (Calif.) C. G. 13.
Mayport (Fla.) Navy 19, Charleston (S. C.) C. G. 6.
Camp Lejeune (N. C.) 26, Fort Monroe 0.
Jacksonville Naval Air 35, Fort Benning (Ga.) Third Infantry 13.
Keesler (Miss.) Field 39, Gulfport Field 0.
Camp Lee 35, Richmond Army Air 0.
Boston College 24, Brooklyn College 21.
Lincoln (Neb.) Army Air 39, Ottumwa Ia.) Naval Air 0.
Camp Campbell (Ky.) 52, Fort Knox 0.
Moore Hospital (Asheville) 0, Oak Ridge Military Police 0 (tie).
88th Engineers (Berry Field) 7, Nashville Independents 0.
Edmonton (Canada) Clippers 40, Great Falls (Mont.) Army Air 0.

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Eastern Race Still in Air In Grid Loop

National Football League

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Washington	5	0	1	135	89
Philadelphia	4	0	2	163	83
New York	4	1	1	138	62
Boston	1	6	0	55	175
Brooklyn	0	7	0	63	112

Western Division

Green Bay	7	1	0	203	97
Chicago Bears	4	2	1	160	117
Detroit	3	3	1	111	109
Cleveland	3	4	0	128	166
Card-Pitt	0	7	0	75	211

Results Nov. 12

Green Bay 42, Cleveland 7.
Detroit 21, Card-Pitt 7.
New York 21, Philadelphia 21.
Chicago Bears 21, Boston 7.
Washington 10, Brooklyn 0.

Next Sunday's Games

Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago Bears at Detroit.
Cleveland vs. Card-Pitt at Pittsburgh.
Green Bay at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Although Washington's Redskins are war-whooping ahead at the moment, the eastern division race of the waning National Football League campaign appears headed for a torrid drive toward the championship wire.

Unlike the western section in which Green Bay virtually sewed up divisional honors yesterday as peerless Don Hutson steered the Packers to a 42-7 win over Cleveland, the eastern circuit still has a three-club race sputtering.

The Redskins eased out of a first-place tie with Philadelphia by rallying for a 10-0 triumph over Brooklyn while the Eagles were stymied by the third-place New York Giants 21-21 for their second stalemate of the season. That gave the 'Skins five victories against one tie, a 31-31 affair with the Eagles, and dropped Philadelphia into second with a four-won, twice-tied record.

Honeymoon Over

But the honeymoon is over for Washington which next Sunday takes on the Eagles in a showdown battle at the Nation's Capital and must face New York twice before the regular season ends early next month.

The steadily-improving Giants, with four victories, one defeat, and a tie can't be counted out—especially if they can dispose of the Packers at New York Sunday, which may be in the books judging by their form in tying the Eagles with a pair of last-period touchdowns.

An aggregate of 103,431 fans, including 33,248 at Philadelphia for Shibe Park's second largest football crowd, witnessed yesterday's loop skirmishing which also produced identical 21-7 victories by the Chicago Bears and Detroit Lions over Boston and Cardinal-Pittsburgh, respectively.

Steve Van Buren launched a three-touchdown attack by the Eagles with a 97-yard scoring jaunt on a kick-off return. Philadelphia's 21-7 lead in the final period was short-lived when two long Giant aerials clicked. The story-book rally almost ended in a New York victory when Ken Strong booted a 43-yard field goal, but it was canceled because too much time was taken on the play.

Cracked Defense

Sammy Baugh's 71-yard pass play with Bob Seymour receiving cracked the defense of the stubborn Brooklyn Tigers in the last period and Joe Aguirre's field goal rounded out Washington's 10-0 victory.

Hutson, held without a touchdown in his previous three games, snared two pay-off passes and kicked six extra points in Green Bay's rout of Cleveland, thus swelling his season total to 68 markers.

Sid Luckman displayed his old-time form against the Yanks, connecting for three touchdown passes—one an 86-yard aerial to Ray McLean, who scored twice. Frankie Sinkwich paced Detroit's romp over the Card-Pitts by scoring two touchdowns and setting up a third with a pass, but ground-gaining honors went to Johnny Grigas of the losers, who rushed 123 yards in 25 tries to take over the league lead in that department.

Red Wings Halt Toronto Streak At 6 Victories

By the Associated Press

Toronto's six-game winning streak in the national hockey league was rudely shattered by Detroit last night.

Aroused by their unexpected defeat at the hands of the New York Rangers on Saturday, the Red Wings swarmed all over the league leaders for a 4-to-2 triumph before 13,384, the largest turnout of the season at the Motor City. Bill Quackenbush batted in the winning goal in the third period. Six penalties were called against each club.

Montreal, beaten for the second time by Toronto on Saturday, climbed back within one game of the top by licking the Chicago Black Hawks, 4 to 2, last night before 16,363 at Chicago. Goalie Bill Durnan did yeoman work in the Montreal goal while Ray Getliffe scored the winning goal on a 40-foot shot in the second period.

Boston's Bruins, apparently facing their fourth defeat, scored three goals within one minute and 35 seconds in the third period to gain a 5-5 tie with the New York Rangers at Madison Square Garden. The veteran Bill Cowley rapped home two goals in the belated flurry. Ott Heller got three points by assisting in three New York goals.

Sting of Hornets Appears All Gone

By the Associated Press

The Pittsburgh Hornets seem to have lost their sting in the American Hockey League.

The revamped Hornets jumped into a big lead as the season opened by going six straight games without defeat. Last week it was a different story. The Hornets lost three in a row to Hershey, Cleveland, and Buffalo and now top Indianapolis in the western division by only one point.

Their latest setback came at Buffalo last night where the Bisons delighted a crowd of 9,308 by rapping home three goals in the last period for a 5-to-2 triumph.

Meantime the onrushing Indianapolis Caps won their second game of the week with a rush of five goals within 10 minutes in the last period to swamp Hershey, 5 to 1, before a record crowd of 8,194 at Indianapolis. Pete Leswick got two of the Caps' goals and assisted in a third.

Providence came from behind twice to tie the Cleveland Barons, 3 to 3, before 3,500 at Providence in another Sunday night tilt.

Week-End Briefs

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Army, led by Art Truxes, won team championship in sixth annual heptagonal cross-country run at Van Cortland Park.

BALTIMORE—Lieut. Col. John I. Turnbull, captain of the United States lacrosse team in 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles, was killed in flight over Germany on Oct. 18, his mother announced.

BOSTON—Edward Lemieux, 18-year-old Worcester Tech frosh, won New England intercollegiate cross-country run in 22.05.4.

ST. LOUIS—Sam Breadon, president of National League Cardinals, announced plans for postwar construction of $1,000,000 baseball park in St. Louis to seat 40,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Leo T. Miller, of Erie, Pa., was named president of Syracuse club in International Baseball League after he and an associate, William F. Hofmann, purchased all outstanding stock in club from Clarence Schindler.

KANSAS CITY—Although losing eighth block to Welker Cochran, 62-50 in 77 innings, champion Willie Hoppe still led, 400-383, as their 1,500-point world-championship three-cushion billiards match shifted to St. Louis.

Eastern Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result Nov. 11

Philadelphia 7, Washington 7.

Results Nov. 12

Boston 6, Baltimore 2.
New York 7, Washington 2.

Cross Country Score

By the Associated Press

At Des Moines: Drake 18, Iowa State 47, Cornell 76.

Bruins and Pics Here This Week

Hockey swings back into action for another year in Boston this week, with both the Bruins and the Olympics due to make their first home appearances.

The Bruins, after tying New York Rangers in New York last night 5-5, take on the Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden tomorrow night. The Olympics, who yesterday defeated Baltimore 6-2 in Baltimore, play two games on the week end against Washington Lions. The contests will be played Saturday and Sunday nights.

The Bruins have played five games so far, winning one, tying one, and losing three. The Pics, Eastern League defending champions this season, have played and won three tilts. Tonight they play in Washington and tomorrow night back in Baltimore.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	6	1	0	12	35	17
Montreal	5	2	0	10	24	17
Detroit	3	3	0	6	27	17
Boston	1	3	1	3	16	25
New York	1	4	1	3	20	33
Chicago	1	4	0	2	20	33

Results Nov. 11

Toronto 3, Montreal 1.
New York 5, Detroit 2.

Results Nov. 12

New York 5, Boston 5.
Montreal 4, Chicago 2.
Detroit 4, Toronto 2.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Hershey	5	4	1	11	36	24
Buffalo	5	5	1	11	27	29
Providence	1	5	2	4	23	33

Western Division

Pittsburgh	7	3	1	15	42	43
Indianapolis	5	3	4	14	31	24
Cleveland	5	5	1	11	30	34
St. Louis	2	3	2	6	19	21

Results Nov. 11

Hershey 6, Buffalo 0.
Cleveland 2, Pittsburgh 1.

Results Nov. 12

Buffalo 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Indianapolis 5, Hershey 1.
Providence 3, Cleveland 3.

Eisenhower: Back Us With Bonds

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The following cabled statement has been received by the Allied Newspaper Council from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower:

"Your assistance is needed and the most important job now for the people at home is to make the Sixth War Loan a success. To make sure of final victory we must redouble and sustain our efforts, both here and everywhere. The money must be raised and our men on all the fronts depend upon you. Contact your local War Finance Committee and join the home-front army as volunteer War Bond workers. On behalf of your sons, brothers, husbands, and friends in this great war theater, I request that you do your part to see that the Sixth War Loan is vastly oversubscribed.

"DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
"Supreme Commander of Allied Expeditionary Forces."

London Steps Still Stumble 'Mid Black of New 'Dimout'

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13—Ask any Londoner groping with a torch through the dark streets how he knows the London blackouts are lifted. He'll say he's read it in banner headlines in the newspapers. Minister of Home Security Herbert Morrison tells him so. His friends in the United States write their rejoicing on the lifting of the pall of darkness under which he has groped for five years.

Yes, he'll tell you this, but in an abstracted way because he is busy avoiding prospective collisions with shadows looming up in the darkness.

The fact is the blackout in London is yielding slowly to the promised dimout. Few venture out after dark without a flashlight. Reports that the ban is lifted are apt to make the pedestrian go perhaps a little more quickly and with a little less care. My own experience is that I have fallen up more curbstones and have had more frequent collisions with lampposts and other obstacles since the newspaper said "the lights will go on again" than during the previous five years.

This may also be because automobiles and streetcars have slightly improved lighting. These passing vehicles have the effect of subsequently leaving the pedestrian suberged in greater gloom than before.

Traffic lights still are the most illuminating feature of the blacked-out streets. At dusk, a policeman goes round with a pole like a Victorian lamplighter and turn their disks so that the light shines out only through a small red, yellow, or green cross.

Where there is no master switch which would enable the district to be plunged into darkness at the first note of air-raid warning, "moon lighting" is the new maximum of lighting allowed. This is said to give 100 times as much light as star lighting.

But London is divided into different boroughs which control the lighting in their own area, so even the improvement from blackout to dimout is not uniform. Sometimes it means that at the boundary of the boroughs, one side of the road has a dimout while the other side, belonging to a different authority, is left in a blackout.

Although a Londoner visiting some towns in safe areas rejoices that the lights are up, on his return finds himself searching hastily for his temperamental little blackout friend—the pocket flashlight.

Air Express Ends First Year With 7,000,000 Safe Miles

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 13 (AP) — The Fireball Express, the world's longest, fastest air freight line, prepared to celebrate its first anniversary this week—with business as usual.

Destination will be India, with flag stops in Brazil, the African Gold Coast, Egypt, and Aden at the mouth of the Red Sea when the giant flying box cars operated by the Air Transport Command's ferrying division rise from the runways at the Miami terminus.

Four-star generals and buck privates will sit side by side in the Fireball's bucket seats, as usual.

Pilots will glance over their shoulders to see a famed movie star bound for the G. I. circuit, a cargo of ammunition or spare parts, or maybe just a load of cabbages and onions tagged for lonely Ascension Island.

In 1943, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Mackey, commander of the first foreign transport group, was given the job of organizing the 14,000-mile round trip air express route to keep vital war materiel moving between the United States, India and way points.

On Thursday, it will be exactly one year since the Fireball started highballing.

In that time, Fireball crews have flown 7,000,000 miles with only two casualties. No passengers have been injured.

Close to 40,000,000-ton-miles of cargo, mail and passengers have been carried.

Crews have chalked up more than 1,200 ocean crossings.

In the past year, the entire Fireball fleet averaged well over 10 hours per day aloft.

Combating temperatures that range from bitter cold to 158 degrees Fahrenheit, sandstorms 12,000 feet above the Sahara, and monsoons in India, the winged freight cars delivered the goods—safely—where it was needed the most.

Colonel Mackey today attributed the Fireball's amazing record to the excellent co-operation between air and ground crews."

The original Fireball Express took 10 days to complete the ocean spanning round trip. Recently a streamlined flying box car hung up a new record in time for the anniversary celebration by settling down on the Miami headquarters field runway just six days, 10 hours and 15 minutes after taking off for India.

Judge Lehman Asks World Order Backed by Unified Public Opinion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 — A plea for a world order, backed by public opinion that will set up a rule of law "which can be enforced without bayonets," is a global need, in the opinion of Chief Judge Irving Lehman, of the Court of Appeals, highest New York State tribunal.

"Every experience of life confirms to us the fact that freedom of the mind, of the soul, and of the body are ideals formulated and indicated by the common law and by our Constitution, and that there can be no real freedom or happiness where law based on these ideals is not supreme," Judge Lehman declared in the opening lecture of a series of addresses celebrating the centenary of Congregation Emanu-El here yesterday. About 1,000 persons of various faiths, representing Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews, heard the address.

The answer to the ideal he voiced will be found not only in the sanction of authority, Judge Lehman declared, but also in the sanction of public opinion.

Judge Lehman held, however, that no system of man-made law can be perfect, since they do not always reflect the moral and social standards of the day, and, moreover, lawyers and judges are not always faithful to their trust in the administration of the law.

However difficult it may be, nevertheless, to establish the "ideal," Judge Lehman declared that "wise men" would never abandon its pursuit, since, "by dreadful experience, men know all too well that none can obey the dictates of his soul and conscience where the law does not secure to the weakest the eternal and immutable right to freedom of body and soul and conscience, without which life is not worth living."

This right, he declared, was proclaimed in ancient times on the slope of Mount Sinai, and the coming Allied victory must assure it forever throughout the world.

Dr. Samuel H. Goldenson, Rabbi of the congregation, said that Temple Emanu-El, in observing its one hundredth anniversary, was presenting a series of lectures on "moral and spiritual foundations for the world of tomorrow."

Storm Split Liberty Ship Whole Again

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—A Liberty Ship which snapped in two during a wild arctic storm is one piece again and back in war service.

Disclosing the incident today, the War Shipping Administration called the ship's survival "proof of the soundness of Liberty Ship design and construction."

Built at Richmond, Calif., as the Alexander Baranoff, the freighter was turned over to Russia under Lend-Lease and renamed the Valeri Chkalov. After several trips delivering war supplies for Russia, the ship was returning to this country in ballast last winter for another load when caught in a violent storm.

By the time rescue craft arrived, the bow and stern of the freighter were 10 miles apart. A United States destroyer and two naval tugs took them in tow.

Th bisected freighter was taken to North Vancouver, British Columbia, and put together again.

The vessel again is under the United States flag, being operated by the American Mail Line for the War Shipping Administration under her original name, the Alexander Baranoff.

Orange Bowl

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 13 (AP)—Seventeen teams, eight of them from the South, are still in the running for the New Year's Day Orange Bowl football game, schedule chairman C. F. (Jack) Baldwin said today.

They are: Tennessee, Mississippi State, Georgia Tech, Alabama, Duke, Georgia, Wake Forest and Virginia from the South; Tulsa, Oklahoma A. & M., Texas, T. C. U., Texas A. & M. and Arkansas from the Southwest; Michigan State and Iowa State from the Midwest and Holy Cross from the East.

Notre Dame probably has the tallest football tackle this year. He is John Adams, 6 feet, 7 inches.

Talk of O'Connell With Judge Alleged in Albany County Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11—Explosive developments in the case of the State against the Democratic machine of Albany County headed by Daniel P. O'Connell were written into the court record here today when George P. Monaghan, Special Prosecutor, made public an appeal for change of venue of the case against John J. Murphy, treasurer of the Albany County Democratic Committee, under indictment on 19 counts charging misappropriation for his own use of $45,000 of party campaign funds. Mr. Murphy is Mr. O'Connell's right-hand man.

A supporting affidavit containing alleged telephone conversations between Mr. O'Connell and Justice Gilbert V. Schenck of the State Supreme Court accompanied the plea for transfer of the case against Mr. Murphy to "a suitable county where a fair and impartial trial may be had" accompanied the pleas for venue change. The alleged conversations were obtained by Mr. Monaghan over a telephone wire that had been tapped. Justice Schenck was then sitting on the Appellate Division, but his term of office expired later in the year.

The "meat" of the alleged telephone talks centered around what purported to be efforts by Justice Schenck to influence Supreme Court Justices on behalf of the defendant.

Says Ruling Disregarded

Mr. Monaghan charged that four of the five members of the State Supreme Court bench "flouted" the ruling requiring that all matters connected with the case be referred to Justice Parton Swift, conducting the investigation, and that while the Appellate Division was considering an application for a writ of prohibition which would restrain Justice Swift from certain challenges to prospective grand jurors, Justice Schenck had telephone conversations with Mr. O'Connell in which he described the secret deliberations of the court and "the difficulty he was experiencing in persuading one of the justices to 'go along' with him."

One of these alleged conversations "referred to the attitude" of Justice James P. Hill, a Republican, who would not "go along."

Justice Hill was not mentioned by name in the alleged conversation, but was referred to as "your little boy out in Schoharie," a New York State County.

Three-Point Plea

Mr. Monaghan in his plea for a change of venue summarized his case in three points, as follows:

1. "The defendant, Murphy, as chief lieutenant of the acknowledged boss of the local political machine, one Daniel P. O'Connell, has allegedly caused the jury lists to be packed with henchmen and friends of the machine.

2. "Members of the said political machine have deliberately conducted a county-wide campaign by means of rumors, speeches and meetings reported in the press and by radio broadcasts, designed to prejudice and inflame, and having the effect of prejudicing and inflaming, the populace and prospective jurors in the county against the investigation.

3. "From the outset of the investigation, the defendant Murphy and one Robert E. Whalen, an Albany attorney, have so conducted themselves in their relations with certain Supreme Court Justices in this Judicial District as to bring the administration of justice into serious disrepute."

Others Mentioned

Besides Justice Schenck, mention was made in the alleged telephone talks of three other Justices, all Democrats. They were identified by Mr. Monaghan as Justices Francis Bergen of Albany and William H. Murray of Troy, and Justice F. Walter Bliss of the Appellate Division, whose home is in Middlebury. Justice Bliss was defeated for re-election last Tuesday.

Justices Bergen and Murray were mentioned in connection with the alleged scheme to "obstruct the investigation." No evidence was submitted, however, to show they participated in the scheme.

Mr. Monaghan declared that "in the interest of justice," the case should not be brought before the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Albany Judicial District.

His application is returnable before Justice Swift on Monday.

The Albany investigation was initiated by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey soon after he took office and is in line with his clean-up of Tammany Hall in Manhattan while he was District Attorney of New York County.

Part of Dewey Clean-Up

In his campaign for Governor, Mr. Dewey pledged himself to sweep out irregular political practices wherever existing in this State, and he singled out the O'Connell machine in Albany County as the immediate objective in this sweep.

Mr. Monaghan's move in urging a change of venue for the case was prepared several days ago, but was held back until after the Nov. 7 election. His reason for this, he said, was because a "bitter political campaign had begun in which the adherents of the machine did not hesitate to attribute only the basest of political motives to any action of the investigation."

He wanted these matters, "so deeply affecting the public interests," he said, considered "solely upon their merits, and not in the light of partisan politics."

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Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,120,620
1944 volume to date	219,952,308
1943 volume to date	249,750,124

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	55.6	Prev. day	55.5
Month ago	55.5	Year ago	48.1
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
ACF-Brill Motor	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Adams Exp .15e	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	6	39½	39	39	— ½
Alb&Susq7.55e †	10	166	156	166	
Alaska Juneau	9	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	28	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Allegheny pf	8	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	3	51¼	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	10	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Allen Indust 2ag	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	— ⅝
Allied Mills 3e	6	31	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	9	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	2	102½	102½	102½	
Allis Ch Mfg 2ae	14	38	37¼	37½	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	114	114	114	+ ½
Alpha P Corn 1	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Amai Leather	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Amal Lea pf 2¼k	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
Amerada Pet 3	1	101	101	101	+1
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	12	61½	60¾	60¾	—1⅜
Am Bank Note .80	9	21¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Am Bank N pf3 †	10	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
Am Bosch 1e	4	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am BrSh pf5¼a †	10	130	130	130	
Am Cable & Rad	26	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Am Can 3	5	68⅛	67⅞	67½	— ½
Am Car & F 2½e	18	29⅞	28¾	28¾	—1
Am C & F pf 5½e	7	91¾	91	91	— ¼
Am Chain & C 2	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
Am Chicle 4a	90	128¼	128¼	128¼	— ¼
Am Colortype .60	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	4	18½	18	18	— ½
Am Distil	16	28¼	27¾	28	+ ½
Am European 2ae	4	10	10	10	
Am Export L 2	3	26¾	26½	26¾	
Am & For Pow	47	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am & FP 7 7k	7	94¾	94	94¾	
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	2	91	90¾	90¾	— ¾
Am & F P 2 pf	49	18	17½	17½	
Am Hair St 2½ae	3	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	1	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	*1	75¾	75¼	75¼	
Am Invest III .60	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Locomo 3ae	73	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	5	102½	102	102½	+1
Am M&Fdy .80	25	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Am M&Met 3ae	3	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
Am Metal 1	4	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	2	128	128	128	
Am NewsCo1.80 †	90	16⅜	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	8	53	51⅞	51⅞	—1⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	10	46¾	45	45	—1⅜
Am Rad&StS .40	62	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Am R Mill .80	19	14¾	14⅜	14¾	
Am RM pf 4½ †	90	75	74½	75	+ ½
Am Sh Bldg 3e	†300	23	22	22⅜	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	16	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R pf7†	50	158⅞	158⅞	158⅞	— ⅛
Am Snuff 2.40	2	45	44⅞	44⅞	
Am Snuff pf 6 †	40	147	147	147	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	20	26¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Am Stores 1	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	48	48	48	— ¼
Am Sum Tob 1¼e	2	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	22	1.34⅛	1.33⅝	1.34	
Am Tobacco 3a	5	66⅜	66	66	—1¼
Am Tob B 3a	5	67¼	66⅜	66¾	—1½
Am Tob pf 6 †	240	145	144½	145	+ ⅝
Am Type Fdrs ½e	8	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
Am Viscose 2	28	41½	40¾	40¾	— ¾
Am Wat Wks	75	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Woolen	4	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	5	93	92½	92½	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	6	48½	48½	48½	+1
Anaconda Cop1½e	74	27¾	26⅞	27¼	
Anac W&C 3ae †	10	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Arch-Dan M 2e	7	54	53¾	53¾	
Anchor H-G .45e	1	25½	25¼	25¼	
&PW Paper	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	26	6	5¾	5¾	
Armstrong Cork 1	5	43	43	43	— ¼
Armour pr pf 6k	1	97	97	97	— ½
Artloom Corp .30e	4	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods 3ae	19	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
Assc D Gds1p6 †	60	110	110	110	+1½
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	70	108	107	108	+1½
Atch T & S F 6	28	69	67½	67½	—2¼
Atch T & S pf 5	5	102	101	101	—1
Atl Coast Line 3e	17	40⅜	40	40⅜	
Atl G&W Indies 3g	6	36½	36	36¼	— ¼
Atl Refining 1½e	13	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp 1.2ae	10	15¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅝
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	56	56	56	
AtlasPowd3¼ae †	180	61⅜	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Tack 1.60	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
Aust Nichols	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
AustN pfA5½2k †	50	75¾	75	75¾	+ ¼
Aviation Corp .10e	105	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct 3ae	54	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ½
Balt & Ohio	16	8¾	8⅜	8¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	7	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	4	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	— ⅛
Ban & A pf7½2k †	10	67	67	67	+ ½
Barber Asph 1ae	11	24⅜	24	24	— ½
Barker Bros ½e	1	18	18	18	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	14	16½	16	16	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	33	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	6	33½	33	33½	+ ½
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	1	39	39	39	
Beat Cr pf 4¾	† 10	109¾	109¼	109¾	
Beech Aircr.1e	87	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
Bell Aircr.1e	23	14½	14	14	— ½
Bendix Aviat 2¼ae	14	46½	45½	45½	—1
Best & Co 1.60a	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
Best Foods 1e	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
Beth Steel 6	23	63	62	62⅛	— ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	5	48	47¾	48	— ⅛
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .70e	14	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
Boeing Airplane 2e	91	18⅜	17⅞	17½	—1⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3	3	50	49½	49½	— ⅜
Bond Strs 2	2	47¼	47	47	
Borden Co 1.20e	5	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	39½	39	39	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	42	58	57⅞	57⅞	—1
Bklyn Un Gas 3ae	4	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
Brunswick-Bal 3ae	16	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	22	12¼	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	17	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	520	72⅞	72½	72½	— ⅛
Budd Wheel 1ae	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
BuffaloForge1.35e	1	21	21	21	
Bullard Co 1½e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Bulova Watch 3	3	40	40	40	+ ½
BurlingMills2.10e	6	39⅞	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	11	14¾	14¼	14¼	
Bush Term 3ae	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
BushTB pf 3½k †	60	63	61	61	+2½
Butler Bros .60e	13	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	10	89	89	89	
Calumet & Hecla .60e	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
Campbell Wy 3ae	3	2.4⅜	19½	19½	— ½
Can Dry G Ale 1	7	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific 1e	21	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	50	49	49	49	+ ¼
Capital Adm A	10	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3 †	60	49	49	49	—1
Caro C & O 5 †	10	116	116	116	— ¼
Carrier Corp	2	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
Carrier Corp pf2¼	3	57¾	57¼	57¼	+ ½
Carriers&Gen .20	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾ae	10	76¾	75¾	75¾	— ¼
Case Jl pf 7 †	40	148	147	148½	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	49	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp 3-70f	13	34¾	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	128	128	128	— ¾
Celanese 1stpf4¾	4	103	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅛
Celotex Corp ½	4	13¼	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	370	188⅜	188⅜	188⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
Cent Foundry	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
Cent Violeta S 3e	*1	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
Cent IllLtpf4½ †	10	111½	111½	111½	— ½
CenturyRibM .10e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas 3	6	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	25	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Certain-teed pf †	110	126	124	124	—1¼
Chain Belt 3ae	3	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
Champ Pap & F 1	3	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	31	47½	47	47⅛	— ¼
Chi & E (If)	20	6½	6	6	— ½
Chi & E Ill A 2e	7	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf17ak	6	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	3	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Chi & No West	82	29½	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
Chi & NW pf .15e	32	51¾	50½	50½	— ⅝
Chi Pneu Tool 2	9	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Chickasha Cot 0.1	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Childs Co	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2½e	25	90¾	89	89	—1¾
City I&F 1.20	2	21	21	21	
City Stores ½	8	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
Clark Equip 2½e	5	49½	49¼	49⅜	+ ⅛
Clev G B pf 5 †	10	106½	106½	106½	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	9	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	— ¼
Cluett Pea 1½e	3	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3 †	40	63¾	63¼	63¾	
Colgate-Pim½2a	7	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	20	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
Collins & Aik ¾ae	2	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	*1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Col & South †	80	19	19	19	— ⅛
Col&South 1pf †	330	19½	19	19¼	
Col & South2pf †	40	17½	17½	17½	—1
ColBr castB 1.20e	2	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+1½
ColBr castB 1.20e	4	33½	33¼	33½	+ ½
ColumG&El .20e	103	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	93	91½	91½	— ½
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	70	83⅜	82	82	—2
Colum Carbon 4	1	92	92	92	—1½
Coms Credit 2	5	40⅜	40⅛	40¼	— ⅛
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	15	43⅞	43⅝	43¾	— ⅛
Colum Pict ¾e	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	12	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	31	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Com wlth&South	54	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Com & So pf 3½ak	7	89¾	89½	89½	— ¼
Conde Nast 1e	5	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Consolerum-Rubin 1	5	25	24¼	25	
Consol Cigar 1½e	5	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾a †	10	98	98	98	
Cons Copper	12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	32	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	1	107⅞	1.7⅜	1.7⅜	
Cons Film Ind	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Cons Film pf 4ak	18	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Cons Laund .85e	5	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	18	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
Cons RR Cuba pf	18	18⅛	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 2	29	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
Cons Vul pf 1¾	2	23¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	6	16¼	16¼	16¼	
ConsumP pf4½ †	40	109¾	109¼	109¾	
Container Cp 1½e	7	28	27¾	27¾	+ ½
Cont Bak ¾ae	12	6	7⅜	6	
Cont Can 3ae	3	39½	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	48¼	48½	48½	+ ¼
Cont Motors .45e	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1.20	26	26⅜	26	26	— ⅜
Cont Steel 1ae	1	28	28	28	— ¼
Cooper-Bess ¾ae	9	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf5 †	50	46	46	46	
CopperweldStl .10	3	12⅞	12	12	— ⅛
CopperldSLpf2½k †	40	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
Corn Exch 2.40	120	53½	53	53	
Corn Prod 2.60	7	59½	59½	59½	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	70	180	180	180	—1¼
Cornell-D-E .60e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	27	6¼	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Coty Interna †	37	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	9	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	160	110	109½	109⅝	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ¾ae	26	29½	28½	28⅞	— ¼
Crown Cork&S ¾ae	7	26½	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	7	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	14	36½	36	36	— ½
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	81	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†280	26	25	25	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug 1e	16	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Cuban-A S pf 7 †	100	142	142	142	+ ⅛
Cuneo P pf 4½ †	10	109½	109½	109½	+1½
Cudahy Pack .30e	2	24½	24½	24½	
Curtis Publishing	28	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright 3ag	138	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	12	19⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Cavegn Stores .30e	5	12	11½	11⅝	
DanvonChem 1.4ae	5	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	5	35¼	34½	35¼	
Deere & Co 2e	6	42½	42¼	42¼	
Dens-Wem G 1¾ae	3	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	10	33¾	33	33	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	42	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	9	21	20⅞	20⅞	
Devoe&RayA 1a †	510	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
DiamMatch pf1½	1	40¾	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅛
DiamMatch 1½	*4	32⅛	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	10	32¼	33⅛	33¾	— ⅛
Dixie Cup 1ae	1	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
Dixie C A 2½ †	50	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	
Doehler Die 1½e	5	43	42½	42¾	— ½
Doxie Mixes 1.20h	12	22¼	22¼	22½	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	8	68¼	67¾	67¾	—1¼
Dresser Indust 1e	27	44¼	43⅞	43¾	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	14	14	12⅞	12⅞	—1⅛
du Pont de N 3½ae	2	158	156½	156½	—1⅜
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	60	115½	115½	115½	
Eagle Pich Ld .60	9	13	13	13	
Eastern Air L	7	37½	37¼	37½	— ½
East S Stl .20e	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	170	169	169½	— ¼
Eaton Mfg 3	4	48⅞	48½	48½	— ⅜
Edis Bros St .80a	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
Elgstic S Nut ¾ae	23	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite1½e	6	44⅞	44½	44½	— ½
Elec Boat 1½e	9	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
El&Mus Ind .08e	12	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	85⅞	85⅜	85½	— ⅜
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	3	92¼	92	92	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	3	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
EmersonElMfg.55e	40	16	17½	17½	
El Paso N G 2.40	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Eng Pub Service	53	14½	14⅜	14¼	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	10	102½	102½	102½	— ¼
EPSS5½2pf5½2 †	60	102¾	102¾	102¾	+2¼
Equit Off Bldg	57	1¼	1	1	
Erie R R 1	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
Erie R R ct 1½e	13	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ½
Erie R R pf A 5	2	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¼
EurekaVCleaner½	2	12	12	12	
EvansProducts ¾e	25	17	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
Fairbanks Morse1a	15	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Fairs Tel & Rad	31	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6 †	40	104	104	104	+ ¼
Fed Mog&Con 1½e	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Fed Mogul .85e	3	21⅜	21	21	—1
Fed Mot Truck .40	4	9	9	9	— ⅛
Federal D Stl3½e	6	28½	28⅛	28⅜	— ¼
Ferro Enam ¾ae	6	24⅜	24	24	— ¼
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	53	53	53	
FirestoneT&R1½e	7	53	52½	52½	— ½
Firest T&R pf4½	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
Flintkote .90e	11	22½	22	22	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	3	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
Foster Wheel ¾e	47	26¾	25¼	25¾	— ¼
FoxWh6pf 1½ †	20	22⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ¼
FranciscoSugar½e	4	16¼	16	16¼	
Freeport Sulph 2	*5	21¼	21¼	21¼	—1
Fruehauf T 1.20e	4	40¼	40	40	— ¼
FruehaufTpf4½ †	90	114¾	114¾	114¾	
Gabriel Co ½e	6	6	6	6	
Gair Robert .50g	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Gamewell Co 3	†450	50	47½	47½	
Gardner Denver 1	2	16¼	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	10	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	2	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Gen Am Tran 1¾ae	4	50¾	50	50	—1¼
Gen Baking .60	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Gen Baking pf8 †	30	157	157	157	— ¼
Gen Bronze 30e	9	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
Gen Cable A	6	17½	17	17	
Gen Cable pf7k †	360	112	109	109	
Gen Cigar 1	4	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	42	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	10	41⅞	40¾	40¾	
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	40	111	111	111	— ½
Gen G & El A	21	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Gen Mills 4	1	114½	114½	114½	
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	30	133½	133	133	
Gen Motors 2.40a	43	63½	62½	62⅝	— ⅜
Gen Out Adv ½e	3	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	4	21⅝	21¼	21½	
Gen Print Ink .30e	6	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal 4ae	5	26¾	26	26¼	— ⅝
Gen Real&Ut(new)	10	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	15	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Gen Shoe 1	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	560	94¼	92¾	92¾	—1
Gen Tel 1.60	3	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	7	24⅛	24	24	+ ¼
Gen T&R pf4½2 †	60	103½	103½	103½	
Gillette Saf R .80	12	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	87¾	87¼	87¾	+1¾
Gimbel Bros .90e	25	20½	20	20	
Gimbel Bros 5$pf6	4	102	102	102	
Glidden Co .90e	15	23¾	22½	23	—1⅜
Goebel Brew .20	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	110	142	141½	142	+1
Goodrich BF 1½e	13	51¾	51¼	51¾	+ ¼
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	102½	102½	102½	
Goodyear T&R 2	16	49	48½	48⅝	
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	112	112	112	
Goth Hosiery ½g	1	16	16	16	— ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	59	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
Granite C S .175e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	66	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
Gt North Ry pf 2e	21	41⅞	41½	41½	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.80e	3	29	28¾	29	— ⅛
Green H L 2a	4	53⅞	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	33	23¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅝
Grum AircEn 1½e	25	29½	28¼	28⅜	—1⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	47	14⅜	13½	13½	— ¼
Gulf M&O pf2½e	4	57¼	57	57	— ¼
Gulf Oil 1a	34	47¼	46⅜	47	— ⅛
Hack Water 1½	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Hall WF Print 1	2	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	— ¼

Air Technical Details Ready For Submission to Nations

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—Technical work leading toward establishment of machinery for adopting world standards and procedures for aircraft operation, begun at the International Civil Aviation Conference here, can be completed some time after May 1, 1945, in the opinion of officials of the conference, expressed today.

They pointed out that this represented the objective outlined for the conference in the United States' agenda. Technicians have gone about as far as is possible at the present juncture. Details must now be submitted to interested countries for study—a procedure which will take at least six months, it is estimated.

Following general agreement along the lines of proposals made by the United States and Canada, questions concerning traffic by foreign air lines between points within a country, and the right of foreign aircraft to make technical stops, were reported to have reached the Drafting Committee of the conference. Both the United States and Canada have recommended that each individual country should retain the right to permit or refuse foreign air lines permission to carry traffic between two points within its own boundaries. Both also have advocated recognition of the right to make technical stops—for refueling, for instance—in any country joining in the proposed agreement.

The number of countries participating in the conference was placed officially at 54. The United States has the largest group of officials in its delegation. It is followed by the United Kingdom, and then by Canada.

China Backs Proposal

The United States position in favor of a central world aviation authority with only technical and consultative powers was further strengthened Nov. 11 with notice by the Chinese delegation that its Government was in accord with this policy.

Chairman of the delegation, Kai-ngau Chang, former Chinese Minister of Communications, declared in a formal statement: "On the question of powers to be given to the International Aviation Authority, the Chinese delegation believes that these powers should be primarily confined to the technical field, where there is already a large measure of agreement. In regard to the allocation of routes or division of traffic, and other such matters, there is at the moment wide divergence of policy and hardly any valid basis for impartial judgment.

"If the authority is given definite powers in the field of technical affairs and is assigned, at least in the early stages, only consultative and advisory functions in regard to matters of an economic or political nature, we believe the Authority will have a better chance for a normal and healthy growth."

Network in Asian Field

China further bolstered its once hesitant bid for a place in the postwar civil aviation field by declaring, by way of Mr. Chang's statement, that it plans to develop a network of airlines to neighboring states such as India, Burma, Malaya, Thailand, Indo-China, the Philippines, Korea, and Japan. The hope was also noted that it could eventually set up routes through the Netherlands Indies to Australia, across India to Europe, Africa, and South America, and across the Pacific to the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

This development, it is believed, pushes this International Civil Aviation Conference, meeting at the huge Stevens Hotel, a good big step further toward agreement on what is at least on the surface the major issue. The British came here with a plea for a Central Authority having wide regulatory powers, a stand opposed by those nations, led by the United States, who prefer no economic restrictions on this business.

Meanwhile it is indicated, on the basis of a study of reports from subcommittees dealing with technical subjects, that by Wednesday of this week there will have been 100 per cent agreement on upward of 80 per cent of the subject matter under consideration. Those items on which there is not yet agreement require, not more debate, or maneuvering in the sense of the diplomatic give and take which characterizes negotiations in the economic field, but just more plain work.

Steady Progress Made

Greater attention has been paid to the more dramatic disputes in the economic field, giving rise to underlying political differences, but behind the scenes there has been steady progress in technical matters. It is in effect a job of arriving at standard or uniform practices in international flying.

For instance, how are planes to be marked so they may be readily identified in any country, by numbers or letters? The traditional South American practice is to use letters. The United States, though, uses numbers, and it notes that there are infinitely more possible combinations of units through use of numbers, than with letters. There will probably be a compromise on this, with perhaps a combination, letters for nationality, a symbol for type of airworthiness certificate, and letters for license number on an international basis.

In the matter of landing aids the Europeans have always used a system which makes it necessary for each plane individually to get its weather and landing directions from the ground. The United States has, though, developed the system of continuous signals, sent out from the ground as landing guides, and receivable at any time by any plane coming in to land. The big question here is production of enough of this new type of equipment.

Then there are matters of safety, load limits, language, lights, and procurement of universally available weather statistics. There are 10 subcommittees hard at work on these problems. When agreement is reached on political questions little may be heard from the technical side for a time, but experts here agree it is of vital importance.

New Air Timetables

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 13 —New clipper schedules designed to draw the Americas closer together, and plans for postwar stratosphere routes linking all the continents of the world, were announced yesterday by Pan American Airways.

Night flights will begin Nov. 20 from Brownsville, Texas, to Mexico and Guatemala, reducing the air time from the Texas terminus to Central America and the Canal Zone to an overnight hop, airline officials said.

Clippers winging between New Orleans and Guatemala via Merida, Mexico, have been put on a four-trips-a-day schedule to meet increased travel demands.

New Caribbean and South American flights now being charted will be added as soon as possible to the recently inaugurated clipper links between Miami and Montevideo, Uruguay, and Miami and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The announcement reported that postwar delivery of a fleet of 26 stratosphere clippers, each capable of carrying 108 passengers, has been ordered to carry out the airline's plans for inexpensive, intercontinental air travel.

Aviation Clinic

OKLAHOMA City, Okla., Nov. 13 —A pattern for postwar expansion of civilian aviation will be formulated at the second national aviation clinic opening Wednesday.

Leaders from every phase of the industry have sent in reservations for the clinic which will feature addresses by Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces; Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, and top-ranking aviation leaders.

During the four-day meeting, problems of governmental regulations, the personal airplane, airport and traffic control, travel and trade by air, and training and education in the natural sciences and arts of the air will be examined.

Orville M. Mosier, Vice-President of American Air Lines and general chairman of the clinic, said one vital issue to be taken up by the leaders of the industry will be the question of state versus federal rights in the control of aviation.

In order to prepare a states' rights plan in advance of the clinic, the National Association of State Aviation Officials opened a two-day convention here today.

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

No. American Earnings Rise To $1.83 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Company and subsidiaries report consolidated net income for 12 months ended Sept. 30 of $19,491,377, equal to $1.83 a common share, compared with $18,864,522, or $1.75 a common share, for the preceding 12 months.

The report states that during the third quarter the company further reduced its bank loans by $1,500,000, bringing those obligations to $28,337,425 compared with an indebtedness of $70,000,000 outstanding four years ago. It says the reduction has been made possible largely through paying dividends to common stockholders in the form of shares of companies in which North American has investments.

Coca-Cola International Corp. reports net profit for three months ended Sept. 30 of $987,562, or $4.84 a common share, compared with $993,450, or $4.64, for the same period in 1943.

Western Union Telegraph Co. reports net income for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $5,421,967, equal to $4.35 a share on Class A stock and $2.35 a share on Class B stock, compared with $5,291,214 for the same period last year. Earnings for the 1943 period were equal to $5.06 a share on old capital stock then outstanding.

Briggs Manufacturing Co. and domestic subsidiaries report net profit for three months ended Sept. 30, after provision for renegotiation of war contracts, of $1,343,659, or 69 cents a share, against $1,324,436, or 68 cents a common share, for the same period in 1943.

General Time Instruments Corp. reports net profit for 40 weeks ended Oct. 7, subject to renegotiation, of $780,374, equal to $1.81 a common share, compared with $496,241, or $1.25 a common share, for the same period in 1943.

Pennsylvania - Central Airlines Corp. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net income of $354,296, equal to 70 cents a common share, against $260,013, or 57 cents a share, in the first nine months of 1943.

Creameries of America, Inc., reports net income for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $846,203, or $1.74 a common share, against $828,568, or $1.53 a common share, for the same period in 1943.

New Construction Activity Declines Further in October

WASHINGTON (AP) — New building activity dropped an additional 6 per cent last month to a volume 40 per cent under that of October last year.

The War Production Board, reporting the continuing decline, estimated that 1944 construction will aggregate only $3,700,000 — less than half the 1943 figure.

WPB's estimate does not include repairs and to that extent differs from the estimates of other government agencies.

Privately financed construction in October totaled $121,000,000, 7 per cent under September, while work financed by public funds amounted to $187,000,000, about 6 per cent less than in September.

The privately financed work amounted to $39,000,000 in authorized residential building; $40,000,000 for utilities; $14,000,000 in industrial plant expansion; $15,000,000 in farm building, and $13,000,000 hospital, social, recreational and other community building.

Military construction continued to be the biggest item in government-financed building, totaling $57,000,000 as against $55,000,000 for industrial plant construction.

A sharp drop in government building, amounting to some 18 per cent, is expected this month as a result both of unfavorable weather and the general decline in construction for war purposes.

Monsanto to Build New Ordnance Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Monsanto Chemical Company has announced it has been authorized by the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army to design, build and operate a facility for production of a new ordnance development.

The new plant, estimated to cost about $8,000,000, will adjoin the Longhorn Ordnance Works, which Monsanto operates for Army Ordnance at Karnack, Texas. The first unit will occupy about 2,000 acres.

When in operation, Monsanto said, the new plant will have a personnel of about 700 and will be in charge of D. L. Evans, plant manager of the Longhorn Works.

Maine Central Bond Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Maine Central Railroad to issue $9,000,000 of first mortgage 4 per cent, series B bonds, due Dec. 1, 1954.

The issue, to be sold at 98⅛ per cent of par and accrued interest, will help finance redemption of $9,878,000 of first mortgage, 4 per cent, series A bonds, due Dec. 1, 1945.

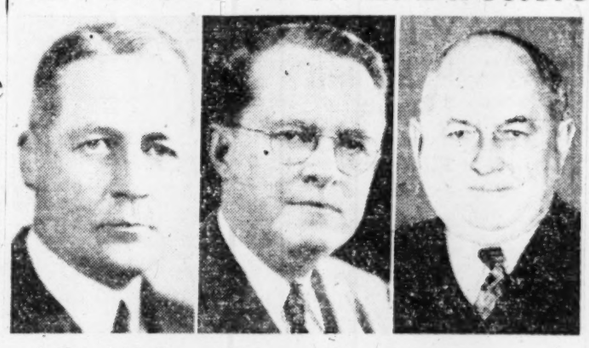
Alcoa Develops New Lightweight Gasoline Drum

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America has announced the development of a new lightweight gasoline drum that will facilitate and increase the supply of aviation gas to the China front.

The new drum, weighing 21 pounds, which is 31 pounds less than the old, has been accepted by the Air Transport Command, ALCOA officials said. An allotment has been flown to India, where they will be used to step up supplies needed by the 14th and 20th Air Forces fighting the Japanese in Asia.

These drums will increase the supply by many hundreds of thousands of gallons each month, according to ALCOA.

New C. C. C. & St. L. Directors



Left to right: George Whitney, president of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Gustav Metzman, president of the New York Central System, and Jesse L. McKee, vice-president of the New York Central at Chicago, who have been named directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., succeeding, respectively, the late William K. Vanderbilt, the late Frederick E. Williamson and William F. Schaff.

Knudsen Says Quick Settling Of War Contracts Is Vital

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—The history of the nation for the next 20 years and the future happiness of every American for the next two generations depends upon the efficient settlement of present Government contracts, Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, director of the vast Air Technical Service Command, declared.

Calling for public understanding of what he termed "the greatest job which America faces, next to winning of the war," General Knudsen expressed concern over "possible public apathy" in the coming months over contract settlements.

"For decades to come, the nation's entire economy—and that means jobs and money in the bank and a chance to send your son to college—depends upon the outcome of the job we have ahead of us," he asserted in a formal statement.

"It is no exaggeration to say that the future happiness of every American for the next two generations depends on the efforts and understanding of all of us in this gigantic job of readjustment.

"Labor will have to understand that there will be some unemployment as we terminate contracts and cut back production. It will have to be patient until we can absorb these unemployed people in plants which will increase production, such as those making B-29 superfortress bombers and parts.

"Management must realize the necessity for the prompt presentation of bills to the Government. . . .

"The Government, in turn, has a tremendous responsibility in settling these claims, turning excess property to other uses and at the same time continuing the kind of production it will take to beat Germany to its knees and knock Japan senseless."

Discussing surplus property disposal, General Knudsen declared it would be necessary to scrap a large percentage of war equipment that is declared surplus.

"People will just have to get used to the idea that the war is wasteful," he said. "We don't want the situation occurring after this war, as it has done after other wars, where outmoded materiel will be warehoused and kept for years, at a great expense to the taxpayer, when it is just so much junk as far as ever being used is concerned."

OWI Finds Agriculture Has Now Become $70,000,000,000 Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—American agriculture rose from a $49,000,000,000 to a $70,000,000,000 industry during the past four years, the Government reported.

In a so-called "balance sheet" statement of war effects on farming, the Office of War Information said much of this increase reflected advanced real estate prices. It cautioned that further increases might lead to a dangerous farm land boom.

The OWI report said agriculture had been characterized by these developments since 1940:

1. Farm real estate values have advanced 36 per cent.

2. The farm mortgage debt has declined nearly one billion dollars, whereas during the first World War such debts increased.

3. Farmer-operator reserves increased about $12,000,000,000 in cash. Farmers have about $2,400,000,000 invested in war bonds.

4. Farm inventories of crops and livestock totaled about $15,100,000,000 on Jan. 1, this year—an amount double that of four years ago. This increase reflected both larger quantities and higher prices.

5. Equities of owners in agriculture increased about $30,000,000,000 during the past four years.

6. Cash farm income rose 119 per cent, or more than $10,000,000,000, between 1940 and 1944.

Looking to the future, the OWI said the department of agriculture is optimistic regarding continued favorable economic conditions for farmers.

"The department of agriculture places its principal hope for a favorable future demand for American farm products on achieving a high level of domestic purchasing power based on full industrial employment. An expansion of international trade should further improve the American farmers' prospects."

N. A. M. Sees Setback For 'Give-Away Boys' On Lend-Lease Deal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP) — The National Association of Manufacturers said today the Government is demanding a "reasonable business-like settlement" in closing a deal with Britain for more than $110,000,000 in Lend-Lease machine tools.

In its weekly publication, the N. A. M. added that such a settlement "may indicate that the 'give away boys' in FEA (Foreign Economic Administration), the State Department and the White House have lost their fight for a complete write-off of all Lend Lease."

The position adopted by the Government, the N. A. M. said, is this:

That an estimate be made by the peacetime value of each tool.

That the English manufacturer pay to his Government, which in turn shall pay ours, the full estimated cash value of each tool.

That the manufacturer agree that the tool shall not be re-exported without the expressed consent of our Government.

That under no circumstances shall any of these tools ever be resold into the American markets.

That if the British government cares to accept these terms they must apply to all of the machine tools under consideration.

"In other words," the N. A. M. news added, "the British cannot cull out the more efficient tools to keep, and return the worn-out, obsolete tools to us."

Predicts Permanent Dairy Regulation

UTICA, N. Y. (AP) — Permanent regulation of the dairy industry is predicted by Dr. Charles J. Blanford, administrator of the Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area.

Mr. Blanford, in an address prepared for the annual meeting of the Farmers Union, northeastern division, said control, either by the Government of the industry itself, was necessary to cope with seasonal surpluses and shortages.

He urged farmers to plan now a postwar program for leveling the peaks and depressions of milk production.

"The industry should not sit by until the distressed milk of some flush period, two or three years hence, gives us an undesirable program for balancing production and gives it to us with a vengeance," Mr. Blanford said.

OPA Says Incorrect Data Delaying Rent Rise Cases

WASHINGTON (AP)—Many landlords applying for rent increases on a "substantial hardship" basis are submitting incorrect information and thus delaying consideration of their petitions, the OPA said.

The regulations call for a record of income and expenses for the three years immediately preceding the maximum rent rate. In some areas, OPA said, up to 20 per cent of applicants are submitting data for earlier three-year periods, necessitating temporary rejection of petitions.

Says Firm to Stay In Reinsurance Field

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — A spokesman for the Northeastern Insurance Company in a statement authorized by Roger W. Babson, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., principal stockholder, said that the company would continue to operate as a reinsurance organization.

Ever since Mr. Babson gained control of the company by securing either direct or indirect ownership of 125,000 shares of stock, there have been reports that the company would withdraw from the reinsurance field.

Mr. Babson, a noted economist, has been conferring here for several days with executive vice-president W. J. Langler of the company, discussing company operations policies, and Mr. Langler said, "to my knowledge the Northeastern Insurance Company has no plans whatsoever for (1) merger; (2) sale; (3) liquidation; (4) direct writing."

U. S. Plywood Announces West Coast Appointments

NEW YORK—S. W. Antoville, vice-president and sales director of United States Plywood Corporation, announces the following appointments, in line with the company's postwar sales expansion program:

A newly formed California sales division will be managed by Fred B. Smales, who will make his office at the company's Los Angeles branch warehouse. Mr. Smales has been in the sales division 12 years.

Don L. Braley, a member of the firm's sales staff for six years, has been appointed manager of the San Francisco distributing unit.

Don L. Kesselring, with the company several years in sales, has been appointed manager of the distributing unit at Oakland, Calif.

John D. Patriquin, sales representative in San Francisco for nine years, is to be resident manager in Fresno, covering the entire San Joaquin Valley.

Forms Australian Unit

NEW YORK (AP)—Britt M. Armfield, vice-president of Burlington Mills Corp., just returned from Australia, has announced formation of Burlington Mills of Australia, Ltd., a new company which will weave rayon and other synthetic fibers.

U. S. to Start Cotton, Wheat Export Subsidy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration has announced that it now is ready to subsidize the exports of American cotton, wheat and wheat flour.

The food agency said the United States now has surpluses of these commodities.

Insofar as the export programs move, excess supplies abroad they will have a price-supporting effect on domestic prices by preventing accumulation of unmarketable supplies, it was explained.

The cotton, wheat and flour will be made available to foreign buyers at prices competitive with producers in other countries.

The Government will make up the difference between the higher domestic price and the lower foreign price.

The exact amount of the initial export subsidies will be announced Nov. 15. Officials said that in recent months, American cotton had been priced at four or five cents above competitive cotton in foreign markets and that wheat has been between 35 and 45 cents above Canadian and other wheat.

The wheat and the cotton to be disposed of under the export program will be taken from Government-owned stocks or will be purchased in the open market. Foreign sales will be handled through private exporters.

In announcing the export programs the WFA said it wished to assure other exporting countries that "the United States has no intention of precipitating mutually injurious price competition in the world-wheat and cotton markets."

Retail Sales Gain 5 to 8 P. C. Over '43

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales this week were higher than a week ago and an estimated 5 to 8 per cent above the same period last year, Dun & Bradstreet said.

Buying of seasonal and gift merchandise increased with cooler weather and the accent has been on quality merchandise, the business research firm said.

"Over-all retail stocks are close to last year's level," the weekly report stated. "Shortages reportedly exist in such lines as men's underwear, work clothing and children's wear; stocks are low in some women's dress lines, popular sportswear and most houseturnishing lines."

Jewelry, cosmetics, and furs were selling in greater volume and women's ready-to-wear continued to lead in retail sales. Men's wear picked up during the past week.

Food sales compared well in dollar volume with a year ago, but there are still shortages in sugar and dairy products.

Regional percentage increases were: New England, 6 to 8; East, 4 to 9; Middle West and Southwest, 5 to 7; Northwest, 6 to 9; South, 7 to 9; and Pacific Coast 8 to 11.

Promoted

Mark M. Whipple

Promoted to the position of Boston regional manager for the Dodge Division of Chrysler Corporation, succeeding Wilbur T. May, who is now regional manager in New York. Mr. Whipple is a veteran of 33 years' experience in the automotive field, and has served as Boston district representative for Dodge since 1935.

World Fund May Win Favor At Conference

RYE, N. Y., Nov. 13 (AP)—An indication that the International Business Conference may give some measure of approval to the monetary proposals adopted at Bretton Woods last July was given today as delegates resumed their discussions of postwar trade problems after a Sunday recess.

It was learned from an authoritative source that the American delegation will put before the conference a recommendation that the Bretton Woods agreements for an $8,000,000,000 international monetary fund and a $9,000,000,000 world reconstruction bank be given "careful consideration" in any discussion of postwar currency problems.

One of the main subjects being considered by this conference of some 300 businessmen from 52 nations is that of currency relations among nations, and the United States representative on the currency panel is Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank of New York.

In recent discussions of the Bretton Woods proposals, American bankers have been generally opposed to the money stabilization fund and only lukewarm to the world bank for reconstruction.

It was pointed out that any sign from United States banking or business circles which is in any way favorable to the Bretton Woods plan would go a long way toward getting conference approval for both the fund and the bank, and, although this conference has no official standing with any of the nations represented here, its membership would carry no little weight with the various governments.

Another subject attracting much attention is that of the commercial policy of nations, which has to do with tariffs and trade controls. Of almost equal importance is the question of cartels, or trade agreements governing the flow of goods or raw materials. The conference's attitude on this subject will not be made public until Saturday, last day of the conference.

Servicemen on Many War Fronts Summoned by Voters to Civilian Posts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—It was a good omen for Corp. C. Melvin Price that he was assigned to a cleanup detail on election night.

While the G. I. from East St. Louis, Ill., was sweating out his detail by unloading 390 bushels of apples at Camp Lee, Va., he was cleaning up the votes in the 22d Illinois Congressional District.

Reports from over the nation indicate uniformly good results for candidates in uniform whose political campaigns, however, were conducted in most cases by friends at home.

Corporal Price, a Democrat and former Secretary to an Illinois Representative, defeated Representative Calvin D. Johnson, Republican.

Another serviceman who will swap his uniform for mufti to sit in Congress is Lieut. James Grove Fulton, U. S. N. R. While serving overseas, he won out as a Republican in Pennsylvania's 31st District.

Several men in military service were elected to State offices. Col. Gordon Simpson of Tyler, Texas, won a seat on the Texas Supreme Court while on active duty in Washington. Marine Sergeant Edward J. Barrett, a veteran of both world wars, was elected Illinois Secretary of State. He is expecting a discharge soon.

Eugene M. Allison, an Army private now overseas, was elected New Mexico State Corporation Commissioner.

Maj. Smith Troy, now in France, was re-elected Attorney General of Washington State.

Numerous servicemen were successful in bids for State legislature seats and county offices.

[Ed. Note: The basic Selective Service law specifices certain offices for which servicemen may be discharged at the convenience of the Government. Among them specifically is any statewide office, after being elected to which, the electee makes application for discharge and presents a certificate from his state's secretary of state certifying that he was elected to this office; also anyone elected to Congress. They can either be returned to inactive status or discharged.]

Fertilizer Prices Increased

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced several changes in fertilizer prices: Maximum prices for nitrate of soda imported from Chile and stored in warehouses in New York City, Camden, N. J., and Baltimore, Md., have been increased 50 cents per ton effective Nov. 16. The increases will have no effect on retail prices but will restore customery business practices in these ports, OPA explained.

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3 times within 7 consecutive days	.15	.30
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I DEEM it a pleasure to offer the services of my fireproof warehouse to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in addition to local and long distance moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 24 Sharon St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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Music Disk Makers Bow To Petrillo

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—With Vaughn Monroe's orchestra playing, RCA-Victor resumed recordings here yesterday less than 24 hours after James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, lifted his 27-months-old ban against the company and two other major recording firms.

An RCA-Victor spokesman said the making of disks would be resumed in Hollywood, Calif., today and in Chicago tomorrow.

Mr. Petrillo, who a month ago rejected a plea from President Roosevelt to end the ban, announced Nov. 11 that RCA-Victor, Columbia Recording Corporation, and the National Broadcasting Company's Transcription Division had bowed to the union's demands and signed three-year agreements. Decca and several smaller recording firms signed with the union a year ago.

Under the agreements, Mr. Petrillo said, the companies will pay the union a royalty on each disk sold, ranging from a quarter of a cent on a record selling for 35 cents to two cents on a record selling for $2. Mr. Petrillo estimated the union would realize $4,000,000 annually from the payments.

The first recordings since the end of the ban were made for Columbia last night by Andre Kostelanetz and a 55-piece orchestra.

First classical artist to make recordings for RCA-Victor since lifting of the ban was pianist Jose Iturbi.

Allied Attacks Aimed At Flying-Bomb Fuel

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 13

Allied air attacks on German synthetic oil plants during the past two weeks were believed to have curtailed the production of fuel for flying bombs and V-2 rockets. Large sections of refineries in the Ruhr and elsewhere have been battered.

Each rocket burns an estimated 2,500 gallons of fuel a minute, so that in a five-minute flight from their launching sites they use 12,500 gallons—to deliver between one and two tons of explosive.

La Guardia Campaigns to End All Horse Racing During War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Carrying his war against "tin horn" gamblers, slot machines, and bookmakers a step further, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia was out today to end all horse racing until the close of World War II.

By closing the racing courses, the Mayor holds that industrial absenteeism would be cut down and a vast amount of gasoline now consumed in transporting motorists to and from racing courses would be saved.

"The authorities in one breath tell us that we must not travel and we must work, and then they permit horse racing," the Mayor declared in his regular Sunday radiocast yesterday. "It is up to Washington, and I am going to keep on saying that, too."

The Mayor read an excerpt from a newspaper clipping to the effect that a California airplane manufacturing concern had an absentee rate of 15 per cent over normal on the first day of racing at a nearby track and 27 per cent higher on the second day.

Stay Away From Jobs

This supplemented a radiocast by him recently when he referred to the large sums wagered at New York racing tracks and quoted the big attendance figures. He recalled that these races were run during the normal working hours of industrial concerns and inferred that many of the persons at the tracks were staying away from their jobs.

The Mayor took a crack at the National War Production Board for releasing materials for the repair and renovation of gaming machines, declaring that New York City was unable to obtain release of materials badly needed for civic activities, including the hospitals, but at the same time the WPB was willing to help out "the mechanical thieves." He said he had taken the matter up with the WPB and had been informed it had no legal power to control the renovation or repair of gaming machines "if material and manpower are not in short supply."

He took strong issue with this, insisting that the WPB had "ample power" to prevent such use of materials.

"I do not know who gave you that advice," the Mayor continued, addressing his remarks to Julius A. Krug, WPB Chairman. "This order, Mr. Krug, is a disgrace."

The Mayor fired a volley at bars and grills which serve liquor to minors and at bowling alleys for illegal child labor employment after midnight.

Two Nazi Prisoners Held in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13 (AP)—Two German prisoners of war who escaped from a Nebraska prison camp last July in an effort to return to Germany to fight for "Hitler, our leader," were in Federal custody today after being discovered aboard the Spanish merchant ship Castilla Ampudia at a South Philadelphia pier.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents announced their capture last night after an intensive search which finally revealed them hiding in empty oil drums.

The men, who escaped the Scotts Bluff, Neb., prisoner of war camp last July 11, were identified as Karl Tomola, 46, an infantryman, and Wolfgang Kurzer, 22, bomber co-pilot.

John F. Sears, special agent, said that the pair told him they had worked on Canadian farms for several weeks after their escape and then crossed the border at Rouse's Point, N. Y. They arrived in New York City last week, they said, and came here when they learned that Spanish and Portuguese ships operated out of Philadelphia.

Roosevelt Expected To Retain Marshall

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt is expected to retain Gen. George C. Marshall as Chief of Staff after he reaches retirement age Dec. 31, the Army and Navy Journal says.

The Journal noted that Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, who was 65 in 1942, was continued on active duty by the President. General Marshall, in addition to being the Army Chief of Staff, is one of the American members of the combined Chiefs of Staff.

An announcement from President Roosevelt on his decision to retain General Marshall is expected soon, the Journal says.

Senate Group to Hear Measure on Low Wages

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Senate hearings on a measure to define wages below 65 cents an hour as "substandard" will begin Friday.

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, or their representatives, have been invited to testify before a Labor subcommittee by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, author of the proposal.

Submitted in the form of a resolution for congressional indorsement, the Pepper proposal would have the effect of making 65 cents an hour a new minimum wage level by having Congress so define it as a guide to the National War Labor Board. The present minimum wage law fixes the wage floor at 40 cents an hour.

MAINE

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Shop Early for Christmas
Our Dainty Dot HOSIERY
Make a delightful gift
Very sheer and with their remarkable wear they're easy on the pocketbook.
$1.01 per pair
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Sparkling, colorful prints, dainty tailored styles, gay for gifts or for your own use.
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You'll want all the "fixins" to go with that Turkey.
We have them at
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MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

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Exclusive with us.
PORTLAND, MAINE

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Manager of Clear Weave's Laconia Store

Mrs. Ruth Collins, Manager of our Laconia store, has been associated with Clear Weave for the past four years. Mrs. Collins attended schools in Somerville and Lowell, Mass., and also the New Hampton Literary Institute in New Hampshire.
Mrs. Collins will be happy to meet you . . . and to serve you. Come to Clear Weave where shopping is a pleasure.
CLEAR WEAVE
Stores in Principal New England Cities
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L	▨	P	R	O	D		
U	P	P	E	R	▨	B	
T	A	L	E	▨	B	O	
E	R	E	▨	T	O	R	
	S	▨	L	A	R	A	
F	I	R	E	B	O	X	
A	F	A	R	▨	D		
T	A	Y	▨	R	I	B	
E	L	▨	J	U	N	E	
S	▨	T	U	L	S	A	
	L	O	G	E	▨	R	
G	U	E	S	S	E	S	

13

WEST VIRGINIA

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LINENS
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ACCESSORIES
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309-11 Ninth Street

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Wheeling Headquarters for Christmas Cards
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
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ONTARIO

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18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

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OTTAWA

LANGLEY'S
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For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 5-1008

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Think of
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We have a fine assortment of Toothpaste, Toothpowder and Brushes, also Highest Grades, and all Shades of Face Powder.

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Permanent Waves $7.50 up complete
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Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 3010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

ONTARIO

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

"Oh, that's a wrinkle I picked up from the Air Force"

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Breskens (brĕs'-kĕns)—Dutch ferry port on the Schelde estuary.

Gérard, Maj. Gen. Yvon (ē-vôn' zhā-rär')—Commander in Chief of the Belgian Forces of the Interior.

Kangleon, Col. Ruperto (yōō-pĕr'-tō käng'-glā-ōn')—Filipino leader of the guerrillas aiding General MacArthur on Leyte Island.

Moerdijk (mōōr'-dīk)—Town of Holland.

Pastrana (päs-trä'-nä)—Town on Leyte Island.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Abuyog (ä-bōō'-yōg)—Town on the east coast of Leyte.

Bergen op Zoom (bĕr'-gĕn ŏp zōm')—Key stronghold at the end of the battle front on the Holland mainland.

Carigara (kä'-rē-gä'-rä)—Strategic coastal village and bay in the north of Leyte Island.

Catbalogan (kät'-bä-lō'-gän)—Capital of Samar Island.

Gumbinnen (gōōm-bĭn'-ĕn)—Important East Prussian communications center.

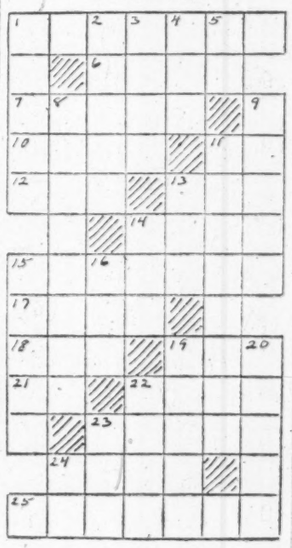
Palawan (pä-lä'-wän)—An island of the Philippines.

Sibuyan (sē'-bōō-yän' **Visayan** (vē-sä'-yän)—Seas connecting Leyte with Luzon.

Key: āle, châotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdūre; K = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What adorned cap of Yankee Doodle?
6—What is a goad, awl, or similar instrument?
7—In U. S., is the Senate known as the Upper or Lower House?
10—Anecdote is what?
11—Bachelor of Oratory (abbr.).
12—Before.
13—What is a high, craggy hill?
14—What Byron poem is sequel to "Corsair"?
15—What is the chamber of a furnace, steam boiler, etc., for the fire?
17—From a great distance.
18—What is the largest river in Scotland?
19—Vein of a leaf is what?
21—What is Spanish for "the"?
22—When, "if ever, come perfect days"?
23—What city of Oklahoma is noted for its oil refineries?
24—Box at a theater is what?
25—Conjectures.

Down
1—In certain opera, Prince Tamino is given what magic musical instrument?
2—If you ate a Gillyflower, it would be what?
3—What "may in Summer wear a nest of robins in her hair"?
4—What mountain is associated with Aaron?
5—What ending denotes the past tense?
8—"Good Friday Spell" is from what opera?
9—What is chief mineral of Death Valley?
11—Prince Igor is titular hero of whose opera?
13—What is a small loop for lifting something?
14—Who was Irish god of the sea?
15—Who were Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos?
16—What is a line of light or heat proceeding from a point?
19—Exercises power.
20—What creatures did Goldilocks visit?
22—Pitchers.
23—Fore part of foot is what?
24—What is the symbol for lutecium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Flair for Adventure

She is a sweet young thing of 18 who received a letter from a boy friend stationed in Italy. Although censorship was strict, she was very much surprised at a long and varied description of his many adventures in the Armed Forces.

Not a word was censored and yet there were tales of narrow escapes, forced landings and all kinds of daring feats which seemed almost to parallel some of the comic strips of today. At the bottom of the letter was a note in a strange hand which read, "Although this letter makes very interesting reading, it is highly improbable. The censor is a navigator and feels that he would know that it just couldn't happen!" (Signed, the censor.)

His Favorite Writer

Author Sherwood Anderson had been anxious to own a country newspaper for many years. Once when he was sounding off on the subject, a friend inquired:

"How can the owner of a small town paper ever hope to have a good staff when he has only limited funds to invest?"

"That wouldn't bother me a bit," answered Anderson. "The only problem I'd have is thinking up a lot of different names under which to write my articles."—Milwaukee Journal.

Brevities

When money talks no one ever looks amused when it mispronounces a word.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

German militarists are anxious for the war to end. Every day's delay now inevitably postpones the start of the next one.—Punch.

A serviceman home on furlough is the one whom the family would like to talk to if they could keep him home long enough.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

The American Dietetic Association says that about 250,000 professional cooks are in the Army. G. I. Joe admits this fact but he also insists that these specialists have been assigned to everything except an army kitchen.

Today's Quotation

Man's work is to labor and leaven—
As best he may—earth here with heaven.

—ROBERT BROWNING

Herman takes a few lessons from his sponsor, Bill Snell, in the art of manipulating a fountain pen.

Meet Herman—the Canvassing Coon

Chatsworth, Ontario

As Canada's seventh Victory Loan climbs to its goal of $1,300,000,000, this Ontario community 100 miles north of Toronto has one of Canada's most unique Loan salesmen—Herman, the Canvassing Coon.

Not yet mature, Herman has undergone a snappy session in salesmanship under the tutelage of Chatworth's star canvasser, Bill Snell, who between war loan drives is the town's leading furniture dealer.

Herman's studies, of course, started with learning to handle a fountain pen on the subscription application. Then a study of a specimen bond and the coupons paying interest up to 3 per cent.

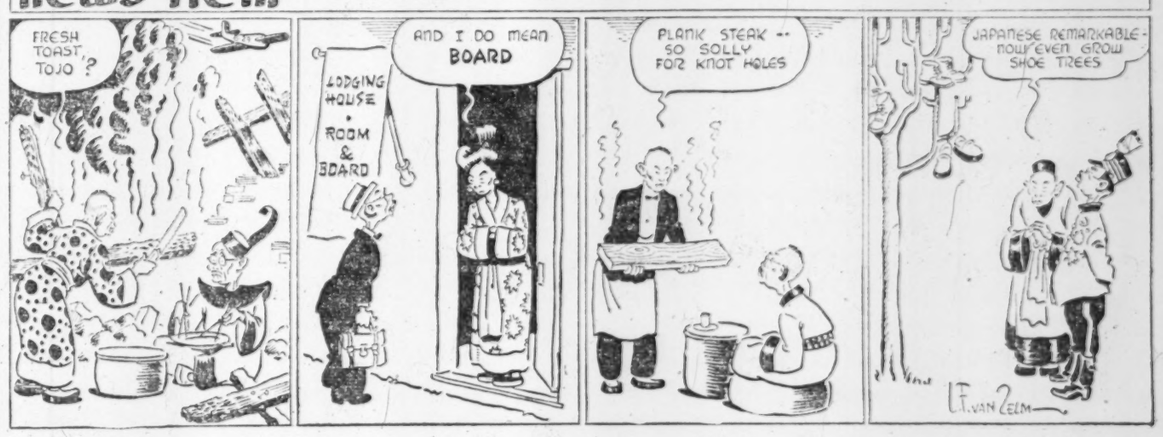
"Herman took it all in a patriotic spirit," related Bill Snell, "although to get him into the spirit of the thing chocolate had to be smeared on practically everything he was supposed to handle."

Before going out into the world of eager prospects, Herman tried his technique on the neighbors, and even took time out to whisper a few salient points of Victory Loan advantages in the ear of the family cat. Reward for his patriotic enthusiasm is an occasional carrot.

Heat in Floor

Radiant heating in homes, from heating pipes laid in concrete in the floors and sidewalls, is replacing more conventional types of heat distribution because of its efficiency, economy and cleanliness.

NEWS ITEM— THE JAPANESE ARE TO HAVE A NEW DIET OF WOOD


FRESH TOAST, TOJO?
LODGING HOUSE ROOM & BOARD
AND I DO MEAN BOARD
PLANK STEAK -- SO SOLLY FOR KNOT HOLES
JAPANESE REMARKABLE- NOW EVEN GROW SHOE TREES
L.T. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*Be It Ever So Gentle* By PALMER

NOW LOOK HERE- SUDS—IF YOU DON'T STAY OUT OF THAT DOORWAY - I'M GOING TO PADDLE YOU-
—LIKE THIS
BOP!
YI-YI-Y YIPE!
BUT I TELL YOU— IT SLIPPED— I DIDN'T MEAN IT—
Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Let's Go* By LE PELLEY

IMAGINE HYMIE DOBSON TRYING TO RENT THE CLUBHOUSE FROM ME FOR A SACK OF PENNY CANDY !! OUTRAGEOUS !!
WHAT DOES HE THINK I AM, ANYWAY, RENTING THE CLUBHOUSE FOR CANDY...?
DOESN'T HE REALIZE THE CLUB HAS SOME DIGNITY !!?
Hmm...YES... BUT WHAT DID YOU DO WITH THE CANDY?
IT'S DOWN AT MY HOUSE
OKAY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snubs to the Rescue?* By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Service With a Smile* By THE HAGERS

I WONDER WHAT THE DUCKLINGS ARE UP TO. IT'S STRANGELY QUIET AROUND HERE.
BUD, BILL & BOB- PRINTERS LETTERHEDS and CALLING CARDS OUR SPECIALTY
IS ANYONE INTERESTED IN TAKING AN ORDER?
THIS LOOKS LIKE A BUYER'S MARKET.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reunion in Paris

Mr. Churchill was back in Paris on Armistice Day and France was back in Europe. But it was a different Paris, and a different Europe, despite all nostalgic wishes. Lovers of the past might desire to read in Mr. Churchill's visit only a sign of old relationship renewed, and a portent of an old Europe revived. But this attitude was as far from reality as the pathetic make-believe of the dispossessed aristocrats in "Reunion in Vienna."

The facts of the case are harder than the illusions. And if one looks at the facts one sees among them the very large fact of Russia.

Mr. Churchill might go to Paris if he wished, but Moscow wanted it to be very clear that the invitation to France to join the European Advisory Council was issued on Russian initiative.

Mr. Churchill and General de Gaulle, standing together there before the crowd, might look as pleased as they wished over their talks together, and French authorities might release extra paper so that French newspapers could give the meeting the play-up it deserved, but the Communist publication, l'Humanité, devoted *its* extra paper mainly to describing the celebration of Armistice Day, reserving only a little corner, low down, for news of the Anglo-French handclasps.

Already, it would seem, France has become an object of some rivalry between British and Russian influences. The haste to rebuild the power of France is dictated partly by a British need to rebuild a power balance in Europe as well as by the need of all the free world for a strong France as a democratic bulwark.

Let us not assume that Russia intends to thwart this development, however. For Russia the problem is to prevent any such recasting of Europe as would produce the situation which existed before 1939, when a diplomatic struggle to exclude Russia from Europe finally produced the ill-fated Munich agreement and the nullification of a French-Russian alliance which had existed since 1935.

Moreover, as may be seen in recent French gestures toward the Franco Government in Spain, and in French suppression of Spanish Republican forces on the French side of the Spanish border, there are some differences on secondary levels that may yet have to be ironed out between those who look backward and those who look forward when seeking patterns for European life.

Volkssturm Proclamation

Perhaps one of the most significant aspects of the Volkssturm Proclamation, allegedly written by Hitler, is not alone that someone else read it to the German people, but that Heinrich Himmler read it. Himmler, the symbol of home-front solidarity by Gestapo terror, not Goebbels deft propagandist, nor Göring, embodiment of the bluff, swaggering soldier Germans idolize.

The proclamation was wholly defensive; desperately if not despairingly so. There is not a word about the master race, the destiny to rule, the new world order; none of the slogans of a Hitler once embarked on world conquest. It was rather a rationalization of Nazi policies and leadership offered to a German people now doubtful and discouraged. There are frank references to breaches in home solidarity, to factions and suppressed parties, and dire threats of their extermination if they erroneously think of the present moment as their opportunity for deliverance.

This argument before the home-front bar is further accentuated by the plea that the Nazi leadership was impelled by inexorable and inscrutable laws of God and of nature to build up the birth rate, to decimate other peoples or be decimated. Otherwise the vacuum created by national weakness would be filled by other nations, however barbaric, flowing in to fill the void.

The emphasis on the determination attributed to France, and later to all the Allies, to "decimate" the German people by 20 million, then by 40 million, suggests that the Nazi leadership feels the need to justify to the Germans now or later its wholesale killings in occupied countries.

There is also, of course, the same old stuff now repeated with almost desperate pleading: that behind all the deviltry of Germany's enemies stands the Jew; that Naziism battles to save Europe from Asiatic hordes. And throughout every argument runs the thread that Germans must fight on or perish utterly, a thought which Himmler can voice with sinister meaning.

Arctic Investigation

Who said there were no more frontiers? Whoever it was must have overlooked the Arctic, for there exploration is only beginning. The United States is hurrying to catch up with Soviet Russia in its development of resources in the frozen North, and only recently sent a group of experts up to the "lands" above the Arctic Circle to see what they could see.

Soon, if their efforts succeed, we shall know just how rich the Arctic is in minerals and other raw materials and what the boundaries are of those mysterious islands so locked in ice that it is impossible for the novice to tell where the island leaves off and the sea begins.

And perhaps we shall learn some more about Aurora Borealis and the annual shift of the Magnetic Pole.

Better still, perhaps the lands of Nansen's "Farthest North" will one day become one of the world's favorite vacation spots. With new methods of house heating developing almost day by day, and with air conditioning becoming more and more effective, we suggest it is by no means fantastic to visualize the Arctic as the skiers' mecca of the future, for instance. Even for those of us who prefer the milder forms of recreation, the North may soon become as intriguing and attractive to the tourist—certainly as exotic—as the islands of the South Seas were before Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Petrillo: Tax Collector

As the two largest record-manufacturing companies bow in submission to James Caesar Petrillo, who constitutes in his own person all the power and authority of the American Federation of Musicians, a system of union-levied sales taxes upon any and every product union labor turns out has been made possible in the United States. For the R. C. A. and Columbia subsidiaries have agreed in principle to just that: a tax, royalty, or fee paid directly to the A. F. M. treasury on every record made. There is no apparent reason why any other labor union similarly situated cannot legally impose a tax upon any article which its members manufacture, and collect the bill from the consumers.

The public may immediately ask: Who or what gives these unions taxing power equal to that of the Congress of the United States? The answer is that the Administration, the Supreme Court, and a Congress sensitive to bloc pressures have combined to do so.

After Mr. Petrillo had corralled every professional musician in the Nation into his union (often by certain coercive methods well known to the labor brethren), he then began to bear down upon the recording companies. He forbade his union members to play for them—unless the companies should kick in. Some of them kicked in, others simply kicked. On behalf of the two companies who held out, the Department of Justice brought suit against the Federation of Musicians, but it was told in effect by the courts that the labor unions are above the anti-trust, anti-conspiracy, and anti-racketeering laws by virtue of acts of Congress and Supreme Court interpretations thereof.

Then the War Labor Board stepped in and mildly ruled that Mr. Petrillo must lift his ban against the two companies. Mr. Petrillo laughed. Next the President appealed to him in friendly fashion. (This was in direct contrast to the President's stern action in seizing a Chicago mail-order plant when its president refused to obey a WLB order.) Mr. Petrillo not only laughed; he practically snorted, and in a reply of several thousand words told the President "where to get off." So the recording companies signed because they had to do so or go out of business.

And where does the $4,000,000 or more a year go which the companies pay to the musicians' union? To the musicians, who had always complained that they were poorly paid for the job? Oh, no. It simply goes to the union treasury—to employ unemployed musicians, if any, and to any purpose which the union's $46,000-a-year president indicates. For under its constitution, Mr. Petrillo can do as he pleases with the money, with the musicians, with the union. And under the amazing labor policy of the Administration at Washington he can apparently do as he pleases in dealing with the Government and the public-at-large.

What we're fighting for often has to be interpreted in purely personal terms. For an instance, an Indiana boy in France writes home longingly of the pawpaws he used to find in the woods this time of year.

"To the Victors Belong the . . ."

Fourteen Points—Four Ends

The Wide Horizon

By Robert R. Mullen

An effective bit of drama in the new motion picture, "Wilson," comes at a moment when the Fourteen Points, or fragments of them, are read. Some who hear them and who know how they stirred the people of the world when first uttered may be surprised at how they bear on events today.

For though we seem to be in fact living through a period of history repeating itself, we never quite get adjusted to the surprise of that fact, and its pointed warning that we must learn the lessons of the past and correct the evils of the present if we are to avoid aggravated repetition in the future. Indeed, just such a thought as this was contained in Wilson's poignant speech in Pueblo, Colorado, his last before failing health forced his return to Washington.

The Fourteen Points, the Four Principles, the Four Ends, the Five Particulars—which Wilson enunciated through the winter, spring, and summer of 1918, are now safely in books, and safe, too, we suppose, in the hearts of many who have memories, and safe in thoughts of those who have learned by experience.

* * *

It is interesting, however, to glance at the texts again. The first point contained the glowing words, "Open covenants of peace openly arrived at. . . ."

The second assured freedom of navigation. The third was, and remains, extremely vital: "The removal so far as possible of all economic barriers." And how fervently the world still hopes for eventual fulfillment of the fourth—"the reduction of armaments"!

The fifth point had to do with adjustment of colonial claims, with which we are not so greatly concerned today; but read the sixth:

> The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing, and more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

Well, the treatment accorded in "months to come" was hardly such as to assure anybody of the nations' good will.

The seventh to thirteenth points have to do with various European boundaries. The fourteenth point is of especial interest today:

> A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

These Fourteen Points were given to a joint session of Congress on Jan. 8. In February, President Wilson elaborated on territorial settlements in his Four Principles, and on the Fourth of July he reached probably the climax of his expressive powers and international wisdom in his great enunciation of the Four Ends. These seem written for 1944, no less than 1918:

* * *

"1. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world, or if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory or sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"3. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that governs the individual citizens of all modern states, and in their relations with one another, to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

"4. The establishment of an organization for peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned. These great objects can be put into a single sentence.

"What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

That, truly, is a sentence which might well be blazoned on our hearts along with the opening phrases of the Declaration of Independence, and the preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

Factory Farms—and Negroes North

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Where will the Southern Negroes go if the mechanical cotton picker works? They will head North. There is the possibility that one of the greatest sociological changes in a generation was forecast in a little-noted event at Coahoma County Court House, Mississippi, ten days ago.

American agriculture is being mechanized. The long, dull statistics prove it. The family farm is still the dream of idealists and actually exists for millions, but a great movement toward bigger, mechanized, industrialized agriculture is under way. America's farm population has sunk to around one-fifth of the whole. It is cheaper and cheaper to produce food and fiber crops by mechanization. The small farmer, with insufficient capital, is at a disadvantage against the mechanized monster of several thousand acres, which comprises a sort of factory in the fields. For the good of the country the family-sized farm must not give up the battle, but farm figures have long shown the difficult race it is running with big-scale corporation farming.

* * *

Now comes something new. A mechanical cotton picker was devised before the war. But it was imperfect. Work continued, and an improved picker has been given a try-out. Cotton planters from Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi viewed the machine approvingly in Mississippi this month. It does not pick as cleanly as do field hands, but the coarser grade of cotton it produces appears to be commercially acceptable. Tractors straddle the rows, and their whirling spindles bring the puffs of cotton into the hopper by suction.

The assembled planters saw the machine demonstrated at the Hopson plantation, then at a later meeting authorized appointment of committees to urge that steel and labor be allocated for production of the new pickers, the mechanical choppers and the other new mechanisms needed for the industrialization of cotton growing.

The cotton-picking machine may never be a complete success and it may not, by itself, bring the social revolution that is indicated in the general movement of Negroes out of the South into Northern industrial areas in both this war and the last. But there is a strong prospect that this migration will continue in the years ahead. The shift is due in large part to higher wages to be earned in factories, and to the trend toward farm mechanization already mentioned which is reducing the need for cheap labor and substituting semi-skilled or skilled workers for unskilled family labor.

Looked at from the larger viewpoint, the gradual industrialization of the South and the general higher living standards there that follow from greater output and purchasing power seem only a matter of time. Adverse freight rates and other economic causes have held the South back. But over a period of time it has seemed hardly possible that a low-wage economy could continue permanently inside a high-wage nation.

In fact, the war has brought many new factories to the South, raised wages in a labor shortage, and prompted heavy industry. It has likewise stimulated the movement of Negroes into distant Northern cities, Chicago, Detroit, New York. It has brought difficult problems not only to the South but to the North as well.

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The birth rate tends to fall as Negroes come into the Northern cities. Although wages are higher and the Negro enjoys privileges which he fails to receive in the South, he is subject to serious discrimination. The Negro quarters of big Northern cities are almost invariably the poorest, while rents are frequently out of all proportion to the value of the rooms. It is a frequent fact that Negroes are the last hired by Northern factories, and the first discharged when a recession sets in. Hourly wages are vastly higher, but there is a cold impersonality of relationship which some newcomers discover to their cost.

Add to this general picture the fact that Negroes are increasingly self-conscious racially, that the Negro press is militant, and that Northern political parties are competing for Negro votes. These elements in America's No. 1 problem call for tolerance, patience and tact. Meanwhile the war has stimulated Negro diffusion, which farm mechanization is apt to continue still further when peace comes.

"We're Busy Watching the Maps"

(From Lieut. R. R. Brunn, USAAF, a prisoner in Germany)

Ours is an economy of scarcity. Money is worthless and the accepted media of exchange are chocolate and tobacco, traded at a combination stock exchange and trading post called "Foodacco," where anything and everything is given value in points and placed in the store for credit. "Prices" change from day to day but chocolate is always high. The phrase here isn't "I'll bet a dollar," but "I'll bet a chocolate bar," just as our ancestors must have said, "I'll bet a brown and white cow."

The compound theater was converted from a barracks over a year ago. It took a week or so to dig a huge slanting pit inside the building to provide two terraces of seats. The 200 seats are made of the inevitable Red Cross food crates. The black music stands, in the pit at the base of the stage, are made of crates, too.

Some things have come from Geneva now, but we were using light switches and dimmers made of tin cans and wood, and still have stage walls made of crates, spotlights of headlights, and make-up of margarine and powder. The stage hands must carve pulleys, paper the walls with old magazines and cover them with cold-water paint, and make all the stage drops by hand. We use burlap sacks for a backdrop and blankets for a front curtain. One of the men tells me he has driven the same nail ten times!

But there is no complaint at the lack of material things. We have mail, Sunday services, and time to look around, stop and think and realize what America means.

We're busy these days, watching the maps.

(From a Milwaukee sailor in the Pacific area)

You know, Mom, if every man would have his mother's wish—to stay out of action—there wouldn't be anyone to fight the enemy. Every time a crew of us fellows are transferred to a ship, we relieve men that just came back from battle, so that they may rest up. I know you will want someone to relieve me after a while. . . .

Remember, God covers all space and wherever I may go God has been there before me, clearing the way. Where God is, man is—where danger is, God and man are not, for God is good and everpresent, leaving no room for danger. Please don't worry, Mom.

(From a Louisiana Soldier Somewhere in France)

I read a poem in The Christian Science Monitor today about the moonlight during the summer, and suddenly I was transported back many years, and many, many miles and was a boy again listening to a mockingbird sing his heart out at night when the moon was bright as day. I've lain awake many times and listened to them. I could feel the stifling heat of midsummer, and all that goes with it.

We live for our memories of home, loved ones, and the pleasures we've had before the war. Now they seem like dreams, but these dreams keep us going, and keep us from saying "quit."

I feel that when this experience is over I can actually live and life will be worth living. . . . You know, I feel safer as each day goes by. I've never been afraid, as far as that goes; but you can at least wonder sometimes without the least bit of fear just what your reactions will be and if you will survive the experience. I've never felt so safe before in my life, or had a more wonderful time.

(From an Aviation Cadet at Las Vegas, Nevada)

Now, about the town—you can't possibly, in your wildest dreams, imagine such a town.

Got off the bus, walked half a block to the main street and to a huge gambling joint complete with a bar. Dice games, roulette, faro, bingo, etc. Gamblers with huge piles of silver dollars in front of them, some winning and others losing their shirts.

We left this place and ambled down the street to find nothing but bars and gambling joints all jammed together for blocks; also night clubs with no cover charge and faro and dice games going on there, and more tough girls around as come-ons. Without a doubt, this is the gamblingest town in the United States, with the possible exception of Reno, which is also in Nevada. What an environment for men whose training must be accurate in the extreme!

(From a Cleveland Sergeant in England)

You ask about a Christmas gift. No one could ask for a better one than your letters. . . . No other one could be more modern than the clippings [from The Christian Science Monitor]. Not only I but my boys benefit by them. A Colonel who works in SHAEF intelligence used to holler over each morning asking for clippings from The Christian Science Monitor. He said, he hadn't seen a Monitor for almost a year. When I received a complete copy I traded it to him for a sack of new potatoes, something we were unable to get.

What America Thinks

The Bookshelf

It has become almost customary for writers about the contemporary American scene to take a pessimistic view of that mythical creature, the Average American Citizen. Those who study public opinion most closely, however—namely, the public opinion pollers—come up with a much more hopeful estimate of American thinking. William A. Lydgate, an editor for the American Institute of Public Opinion, presents in WHAT AMERICA THINKS (New York: Crowell. $2.50) a solid but readable digest of Gallup Poll results for the past several years, and proves beyond a reasonable doubt that John Q. Public has been very much maligned.

At the close of the book, Mr. Lydgate quotes one of the "little men," a small, wizened Clevelander who identified himself to the poll-taker as a day laborer.

"That last war against the Kaiser really didn't settle anything," he said. "Maybe we shouldn't have gone into it. But this war is different. This fellow Hitler is a new kind of animal. There isn't room enough in this world for him and me both. That's the funny thing about democracy. Democracy is made up of little guys, and you just can't wipe out enough of us."

Mr. Lydgate devotes an entire chapter to evidence that the people are generally far ahead of their government. Some of the facts he cites:

As early as November, 1935, seven out of every ten voters favored a bigger Army and Navy, and eight out of ten a larger air force. When the war broke out in Europe, each of these figures was ten points higher. Yet in March, 1940—after six months of the European war—when the Army asked for money enough to build 1,200 new planes, Congress appropriated only enough for 59!

The fall of France convinced most Americans that we ought to have conscription, and Congress passed the conscription act in the autumn of 1940. Yet when the time came to renew the act, the following year, it was renewed by only a one-vote margin.

As early as 1938, three voters in every four favored an embargo on the shipment of oil, gasoline, scrap metal and other war goods to Japan. But the State Department did not freeze Japanese credits and resort to an embargo on war materials until three years later.

The same story was repeated on anti-strike legislation, pay-as-you-go tax legislation, and numerous other issues. The definition of a politician as one who is only six months behind public opinion is indeed an optimistic one.

Mr. Lydgate gives two reasons for the lag between public opinion and Congressional action. First, Congress is highly sensitive to pressure groups, whose most effective work is done in opposing progressive legislation. And second, the general public doesn't have to get elected to office every two or six years.

This is a stimulating book, worth keeping for reference purposes. It has two shortcomings:

(1) In analyzing inconsistencies in opinion, as on labor questions, Mr. Lydgate fails to point out how propaganda produces such paradoxes. The public favors labor unions in the abstract, but opposes the sitdown strike and the like. Studies of propaganda show that on little-known issues—such as the sitdown strike in 1936—we are highly susceptible to propaganda, whereas on matters we have already thought through, we are more immune to propaganda.

(2) "What America Thinks" would have been improved by the inclusion of more materials from the Fortune Survey, National Opinion Research Center polls, and other measures of public opinion. But Mr. Lydgate, after all, is a Gallup editor. S. C. M.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

One Certain Result

War involves in its progress such a train of unforeseen and unsupposed circumstances that no human wisdom can calculate the end. It has but one thing certain, and that is to increase taxes.—THOMAS PAINE, in "Prospects on the Rubicon" [1787].